



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU's Salim Interviewed on RSA, Palestine

*EA2109191289 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom
in English 0415 GMT 21 Sep 89*

["Interview in press conference" granted by Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary general of the OAU; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Salim] Some people say that the inter-relationship between the struggle of our brothers in South Africa and the struggle of our brothers of Palestine is self-evident. It stems from the recognition that both are fighting for self-determination and both are fighting to be recognized as a people and not to be treated as something subhuman. It also stems from the fact of a conspicuous manifestation both in word and in deeds of solidarity between authorities in Israel and authorities in South Africa. There is abundant evidence of collaboration in the military, economic, technological, and other fields between the South African Government and the Government of Israel.

So the need for solidarity therefore, the need for supporting each other's struggle is clear. And that is why the African countries and African states, through the OAU, have consistently supported the Palestinian struggle, not simply as a gesture of support or a gesture of solidarity but also out of the vision that (?this support) is also of great interest. By supporting the Palestinian struggle, we are in fact also supporting the struggle of our people in South Africa, and that really we cannot compartmentalize freedom. When freedom is threatened anywhere, freedom is threatened elsewhere.

And I am paraphrasing here not my own statement or the statement of an African leader, but this is a statement which has been made by Western leaders. And so, Africa has supported the Palestinian struggle, Africa has supported the Arab countries after the Israeli aggression of 1967, and Africa (?then) broke relations with the state of Israel as a manifestation of their support. And the position of the OAU has not changed so far as the position of supporting the Arab struggle—the Palestinian struggle—has not changed.

In respect to the breaking of relations or restoring of relations, in the final analysis, the decision to establish, restore, or break relations with countries, is a decision which is made by sovereign states and sovereign governments and clearly only a sovereign state can take that decision. And I am not in a position here to make a judgement on the merits or demerits of each individual African states.

All that I can say, is that as far as Africa is concerned, it has supported the Palestinian struggle, it will continue to support the Palestinian struggle. And as far as I am concerned I will continue to abide by the decisions of the OAU, because in the final analysis the secretary general's responsibility is simply to implement the decisions of the

organization. But as to the individual actions of individual states I have to respect and (?stick) [words indistinct] every individual African state has decided, will decide, is deciding, and it is nothing that I would like to comment on. [revolutionary song]

[Announcer] Now our program continues with Comrade Salim Salim addressing the question of unity in Africa.

[Salim] Africa suffers from many anomalies. And the responsibility of the African leadership is to rectify these anomalies. And I could not have been elected secretary general of the OAU if I only enjoyed the support of any one single group. There is no question, either the Francophone or the Anglophone or the Lusophone or the Arabphone or the Swahiliphone—I do not know other phone—can elect a secretary-general. Only the collective wisdom of the heads of state can do so.

And the mere fact that I was elected with such an overwhelming support shows that my support came from, as much from, Francophone, from Anglophone, from Lusophone from Arabphone from Swahiliphone. And so I think that itself is an important development. I think we have inherited many things in our continent, and it is not something which can simply wish away. [as heard] It is a question of relationship which we have inherited, institutions which we have, the relationship which we still have not just in Africa. For example it is a fact, the Francophone countries have close relations with France and French-speaking countries, Anglophone countries have close relations with Britain and English-speaking countries. And so I would say, the problem is not so much whether you are an Anglophone, a Francophone, or a Lusophone. The problem, and I think this is the major challenge of the African leaders, is to see that despite all this Francophone identity which is more to do with language than to do with the reality of Africa, that we do not allow the factor of language, the factor of regional groups to harm in the way [as heard] of our collective solidarity, that Africa has its future problems and that we can only confront these problems by working together as Africans, irrespective of our historical relationship, irrespective of the language we speak, and irrespective of the region we come from.

And for me it is a particular challenge that I have been elected at this particular time. Because one of my clear responsibilities, and my clear challenges ahead, is to show by my actions that anyone who believed that I am an Anglophone candidate was wasting his time. I was a candidate for Africa, elected by the African leaders. And I will serve faithfully as effectively as possible all African countries without exception irrespective of what language they speak or where they come from.

So I would say really, the challenges on—I would not be too preoccupied with the language we speak or to which groups we belong. [sentence as heard] Actually what is important is to assert ourselves as Africans, and fight as Africans and argue our case as Africans. Which in fact I would say in many cases we have been doing.

I spent a considerable time of my life, of my diplomatic life with the UN. I was there for 11 years. And I want to assure you, in 11 years that we worked there, from my own experience, we operated in the African group, as an African group. It was not a Francophone African group or a Lusophone or Anglophone. We worked as an African group, and we were effective as an African group because we were speaking with one voice.

It will be my particular responsibility and my particular aim and ambition to work assiduously so that I can continue to command the support, understanding and sympathy of all the African states and all the African people, and obviously, the confidence of the African leaders as a whole.

OAU Official Departs for Namibia 24 Sep

EA2409215389 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] Ambassador Yilma Tadese, assistant secretary general of the OAU in charge of political affairs, left Addis Ababa today for Windhoek, Namibia, as part of the continuing efforts of the OAU to closely observe and monitor the ongoing developments in Namibia during the present crucial period leading to the elections in November this year.

The OAU has already established an operational observer mission in Windhoek. The press statement released by the OAU Secretariat said that Ambassador Yilma will proceed to Geneva, where he will attend two important meetings on refugee matters.

It noted that the first will be the 40th session of the executive committee of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] program and the second, a special meeting convened by the OAU and the UNHCR to review the status of the implementation of their cooperation agreement signed by the two organizations.

OAU Calls for Aid to Angola

EA2409062089 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] The OAU has expressed grave concern over the unprecedented and desperate nature of the social and economic situation in Angola. In a press statement released on the occasion of the international conference on the emergency situation in Angola held in Luanda yesterday, the OAU recalled that an extremely difficult socioeconomic situation now exists in Angola as the result of the continuing war of destabilization being perpetrated. The Secretariat appealed to OAU member states and the international community to reaffirm their solidarity with the people and Government of Angola by responding to the present emergency situation with massive all-round assistance.

Zambia, Zaire Sign Border Demarcation Agreement

MB1909170389 London BBC Service in English 1515 GMT 19 Sep 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Officials in Zaire have signed a border treaty with Zambia which, they say, is the first of its kind between former African colonies. The border area between the two countries has been a frequent source of friction since independence. From Kinshasa, Bosongo Bohemi telexed this report:

The treaty concerns the fixing of the border between the two countries in the area between the Lupuala region of Zambia and the Zairian province of Shaba, where the boundary was established by the then colonial powers, Belgium and Britain, under an agreement made in 1894. Even in the colonial era, joint committee of experts tried without success to reconcile differing interpretations of the 1894 treaty.

In 1982, Zaire and Zambia decided to find a solution to the century-old border dispute. They established a joint commission which has spent the last 7 years examining the issue. It was their report that was approved by the two heads of state on Monday [18 September]. Zaire's President Mobutu pointed out that in signing this treaty, Zaire and Zambia had not undermined the Organization of African Unity's fundamental principle of noninterference with colonial borders.

Zaire Talks on Angolan Peace Process Conclude

MB1909174589 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Leaders of eight African countries have ended a meeting in Zaire where they were trying to rescue the plan for bringing about a cease-fire in Angola. The peace proposals have run into difficulties because the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement had rejected terms which require it to integrate with the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government.

Before dispersing, the leaders adopted a draft declaration on Angola which they are submitting to the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, who did not attend the meeting; but no details were disclosed.

Zimbabwean Minister Opens SADCC Meeting

MB2509112189 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Harare, Sept 25, SAPA—A Zimbabwean Government minister today called on the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to devise ways of co-operating closely with

multinational companies to improve and enhance economic growth in the region. ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency reported.

Opening a 10-day seminar on the role of transnational corporations in southern Africa, the minister of labour, manpower planning and social welfare Mr John Nkomo said the 30 top executives attending the seminar should identify areas for change in the investment codes and work for the harmonisation of investment policies and laws in the sub-region.

"We know that meaningful development is not possible without economic growth, and economic growth is not possible without adequate investment, professional and skilled manpower and foreign currency resources. Yet these are our very constraints and therefore our needs.

"The multinational corporations can easily meet these needs, this is the logical basis for the marriage between multinational corporations (TNCS) and host countries," he said.

The minister said the seminar, being attended by delegates from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, should also identify ways in which transnational corporations could enhance SADCC development programmes, conduct an appraisal of the types of TNCS that may be attracted to invest in the region and map out ways of attracting them.

Franc Zone Opposed to CFA Devaluation

*AB2209182089 Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Dakar, 21 Sep (AFP)—France and its African Franc-zone partners are opposed to any devaluation of the CFA [African Financial Community] franc, the French minister of state for economy and finance [title as received], Mr Pierre Bregovoy, today declared in Dakar. Mr Bregovoy, who this morning took part in the Council of Ministers of the Franc Zone (bringing together 14 African countries and France) declared at a press conference that a devaluation "will solve nothing, considering the situation of the countries concerned."

According to the French minister, "the increased import prices and reduced domestic demand" which this devaluation will bring about, and "the attendant social tensions would entail still great difficulties" for the countries of the zone.

"This position will be reiterated to the international monetary institutions. We will ask them not to delay aid in expectation of a hypothetical devaluation, which we do not desire," Mr Bregovoy added. The CFA franc will remain convertible. Stability and convertibility go hand in hand," Mr Bregovoy said in response to the anxiety expressed by several African members of the Franc zone.

"France is strongly attached to the Franc zone. It is a matter of solidarity, and the fact that there are problems does not mean we should give up," the minister stressed, noting with delight, however, the "courageous efforts" made, and the "monetary wisdom" demonstrated by the Central Bank of West African States, BCEAO, which has achieved "encouraging results," particularly in the recent setting up of a banking controls commission. "Nothing has been won yet. Healthy banks are needed, and the rehabilitation of banks must continue," the French minister warned. "Africa is an important continent, and a continent of the future," he added.

Noting the decline in 1988 (compared with 1987) of the balance of payments deficit toward France, the minister expressed concern about the reappearance of this deficit during the "unsatisfactory" first half of 1989. For the Franc zone, no change is expected from the prospects of a single European currency "which is yet unforeseeable," the French minister further stated.

The final communique of the ministers' meeting, published this afternoon, indicates that the ministers examined their countries' banking systems, reflecting on the restructuring of commercial banks in difficulty. They encouraged recovery efforts and requested from the Governors of Central Banks a report on banking controls. With regard to the international strategy to adopt in the debt problem, the ministers noted "with satisfaction" both the Toronto and Dakar initiatives and expressed hope that the international community will provide "innovating and concrete solutions" in the handling of the debts of medium-income countries.

Burundi

Joint Commission With Zaire Meeting Ends 16 Sep

AB2309220189 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1552 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, 23 Sep (AZAP)—The proceedings of the fifth Zaire-Burundi joint permanent regional commission meeting ended last Saturday [16 September] in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi. This meeting examined issues relating to judicial cooperation, safeguarding good neighborliness, security, and commercial exchanges between Burundi and the Zairian Region of South Kivu.

In the joint communique that was read after the proceedings, the participants stressed the excellence of relations between Zaire and Burundi and defined the scope of the progress that was made at the latest meetings, in accordance with President Mobutu and President Buyoya's instructions. [passage omitted]

The next Zaire-Burundi joint meeting is scheduled for March 1990 in Bukavu, the capital of the South Kivu Region.

Belgian Premier Arrives in Bujumbura 21 Sep

AB2209115889 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0730 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, arrived today in Bujumbura for a 3-day official visit. This visit is the first made by a Belgian prime minister since Burundi attained independence in 1962 and will enable the two countries to review the global cooperation convention signed in 1963. Burundi, with Belgium as one of her main economic partners, has received from Belgium in the past months, a series of credits amounting to about Fr70 million. This aid comes in addition to the loan to finance the structural adjustment program.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Arrives 24 Sep

EA2509110689 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Summary] The Tanzanian prime minister and first vice president, Joseph Warioba, arrived today in Bujumbura for a 3-day visit to Burundi. He is due to visit Rwanda on Tuesday, 27 September 1989, after his visit to Burundi.

Central African Republic

Minister Returns From Meetings in Chad

AB2409204489 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Michel Gbezera-Bria, has returned to Brazzaville after attending the 11th session of the Chad-Central African Republic [CAR]

joint commission, held in Ndjamen from 16 to 22 September. The deliberations of the session took place in the friendly and fraternal atmosphere that has always characterized cooperation relations between the two countries. On the issue of good neighborliness the two sides expressed their desire to intensify their cooperation through the creation of a permanent technical committee to see to problems of [word indistinct], poaching, and the movement of people and goods. The two delegations stressed the need to adopt a common strategy in the area of transport to open up their two landlocked countries [Words indistinct] to facilitate contacts between businessmen of the two countries and to fight fraud. The two countries adopted a several joint actions in the sector of posts and telecommunications and recommended the signing of agreements in the area of information and communications. The foreign minister, who was accompanied by Bernard Kisal, roving ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign affairs, was received by Chadian President El Hadj Hissein Habre, to whom he delivered a message from President Kolingba.

Chad

Communique Cites 'Slur' Campaign on UTA Crash

AB2309060889 Ndjamen Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Communique from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation]

[Text] In view of the tendentious campaign by the international press, notably by the French media and the management of the UTA [Union de Transports Aeriens] company, aimed at exclusively supporting the theory of a criminal attempt from the countries in which the UTA airline stopped, an explanation from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation becomes imperative.

The Government of Chad deplores this unfortunate accident in which many of its citizens died. But there is no question of tolerating media campaigns of any kind that tend to cast a slur on the sense of responsibility of the countries in which the crashed plane made stops, and African airports in general. Even if the theory of criminal attempt can be maintained, the theory of a technical problem with the aircraft cannot be excluded because the UTA DC-10 airline accident that took place over the Tenere Desert involving Flight UT-772 Brazzaville-Ndjamen-Paris on 19 September 1989 is not the first of its kind since the certification and licensing of this kind of aircraft in 1971. Among other cases, we can mention the following: 3 March 1974, a DC-10 belonging to the Turkish Airline on which the luggage compartment was badly closed, exploded and caused the deaths of 346 persons. On 25 May 1979, a DC-10 belonging to the American Airlines crashed, causing the deaths of 273 persons. On 28 November 1979, a DC-10 belonging to

the Airways [word indistinct] crashed, killing 359 victims. On 19 July 1989, a DC-10 belonging to United Airlines perished with 109 persons. On 27 July 1989, a DC-10 belonging to Korean Airlines crashed, involving the deaths of 78 persons.

In view of this series of catastrophes by DC-10 airlines, the American Civil Aviation Administration recently, before the UTA DC-10 crash on 19 September 1989, asked airlines to fully inspect all jet engines of this kind of aircraft throughout the world. Without wishing to favor or underestimate any theory, the Government of Chad is surprised that the press can embark on a campaign of this kind that may influence the conclusions of the enquiry that must be conducted with all serenity by experts.

President Habre Receives French State Secretary

AB2409200989 Ndjamenà Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Summary from poor reception] The president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissèn Habre, late this morning received the French secretary of state for defense, Gerard Renon. Present at the meeting were the Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, (Mahamat Abouhari Abdelbahi), the president's private secretary, Ahmed Moussa-Mi, and the permanent undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present on the French side were the ambassador to Chad and the director of African affairs.

At the end of the meeting, Mr Renon told the local press that his discussions with the head of state centered on the 19 September plane disaster and French-Chadian cooperation. He stated that he offered his condolences to the president and expressed the gratitude of France to the Chadian authorities for their assistance in the search for the wreckage.

Speaking about France's Sparrowhawk military mission in Chad, Mr Renon stated that "since relations between Chad and Libya have improved, we agreed to slightly reduce the mission," but in such a way that does not affect France's support to Chad.

Questioned on whether the crash was caused by a bomb explosion, the French secretary of state said he could not comment.

Joint Commission With CAR Issues Communiqué

AB2309133089 Ndjamenà Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The 11th session of the Chad-CAR joint commission ended this morning in the conference room of the Ministry of External Relations. The closing ceremony took place in the presence of the Central African Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria, External Relations State Secretary (Bouhari Mahamat Abole Bodi), and many Chadian and Central African experts. A minute's silence was observed in memory of the 19 September air crash

victims at the beginning of this ceremony. Then the Chadian and Central African ministers signed the documents. A final communiqué was issued at the end of the meeting. It is read by (Michel Brode), the director general of the Ministry of External Relations.

[Begin (Brode) recording] The 11th session of the Chad-CAR joint commission was held in Ndjamenà from 17 to 22 September 1989. The Central African delegation was led by his excellency, Foreign Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria and the Chadian delegation by their excellencies, Acheick Ibn Oumar, the minister of external relations, and (Bouhari Mahamat Abdelbadi), the state secretary for external relations. The meeting took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere which has always characterized our excellent bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

The agenda of the meeting focused on administrative problems of good-neighborliness, economic, trade, and customs relations, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation. Concerning the administrative problems of good-neighborliness, the two sides reiterated their determination to reinforce cooperation by establishing a joint and permanent technical committee that will oversee problems of cattle movement, poaching, and the movement of people and goods. This committee will meet no later than 20 November in the Chadian village of Dahou.

Concerning Chadian refugees, the CAR officials informed the Chadian side on the efforts made by its government to help them improve their living conditions and facilitate their voluntary return to Chad. Discussing economic issues, the two delegations evoked the need to adopt a common transportation policy so as to find a solution to their countries' landlocked situation. They also agreed to facilitate contacts between businessmen and step up the fight against fraud. Finally they agreed on a number of mutual projects regarding posts and telecommunications.

Concerning cultural and technical relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the progress made and recommended that these relations be intensified and diversified. To that effect, they recommended the signing of agreements on information and communications.

The Central African foreign minister was received by the Chadian head of state. He held talks with his counterpart, the Chadian minister of external relations. The Central African minister made it a point to express, on behalf of General Andre Kolingba, the president of the Republic, head of state, and founding chairman of the Central African Democratic Rally, his highest gratitude to his Excellency, El Hadj Hissèn Habre, the president of the Republic, head of state, and founding chairman of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, the Chadian Government and people for the warm and fraternal welcome that he and the Central African delegation had received during their stay. Following the 19 September air crash, which has plunged Chad into

mourning, the Central African minister, on behalf of his delegation, expressed his sincere sympathy to the Chadian Government.

The two delegations agreed to hold the 12th session of the Chad- CAR joint commission in CAR at a date that will be determined by diplomatic channels.

Issued in Ndjamena on 22 September 1989. [applause]
[end recording] [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Cited on Accord With Libya

PM2209145489 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 16 Sep 89 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar by Zaki Shihab in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Shihab] What prompted the signing of the recent agreement with Libya in Algiers 2 weeks ago?

[Ibn Oumar] In fact our agreement with neighboring Libya on 31 August in Algiers was the outcome of a series of initiatives and extensive contacts. [passage omitted]

The agreement was the result of initiatives and good offices. It is worth mentioning here that although the agreement is a step forward and historic, it has not resolved all the problems. It is merely a framework of principles. But measures to implement the agreement in practice require further work and further efforts. On that basis it has been agreed to form in the future a bilateral committee whose task will be to draw up the practical arrangements. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] What aspects does the agreement cover?

[Ibn Oumar] Actually the agreement is comprehensive and has not left out any important points. But it is a framework agreement because it broaches these points in terms of principles, not in terms of practical measures. For instance, we reached agreement on a timetable, areas, and a schedule with regard to demilitarizing the disputed Aouzou strip. This, because all this requires a technical study of practical arrangements. We also agreed in principle to search for a reconciliation formula to end the border dispute. But how the borders will finally be drawn, in a way binding on both states, is subject to practical procedures. We also agreed to release the POW's, by means of whatever mediations and conditions are needed. All these things require discussion. We are optimistic that all these problems will gradually be resolved. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] How many Libyan POW's are there in Chad?

[Ibn Oumar] It is difficult to determine the number, but there are a few hundred.

[Shihab] With regard to the Libyan opposition in Chad, will its activities cease?

[Ibn Oumar] The subject of the Libyan opposition differs totally from what we are accustomed to from other

states. This, because that opposition comprises formations from the POW's who asked to join the opposition. The Chadian Government has released them, so they can adopt whatever position they want. Anyhow, the signed agreement urges both sides not to back any locally based foreign opposition forces. That applies to foreign forces and anybody else. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] Does Chad have any POW's other than the Libyans?

[Ibn Oumar] There are some POW's from various states. In the Libyan Army there was a so-called Islamic legion, which was comprised people of different nationalities—from Sudan, Mauritania, Niger, and Mali. They have been released.

We also captured some European experts, especially from East Germany and Yugoslavia, and they also have been released.

[Shihab] How many European POW's are there?

[Ibn Oumar] Only three or four.

Rwanda

Belgian Prime Minister Announces Aid, Departs

EA2309103289 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Summary] The communique on Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' visit to Rwanda, which ended today, notes that President Habyarimana expressed appreciation for Belgium's decision to write off Rwanda's total debt to Belgium, arising from state-to-state loans. The sum involved is 100 million Belgian francs. During their meetings, the two leaders discussed the reassuring prospects for bilateral cooperation. They reaffirmed that the two countries wished to set up an effective framework for the management of joint cooperation projects.

The Belgian prime minister said that in addition to financial assistance provided for development purposes, Belgium had decided to provide Rwanda with balance of payments support worth 500 million Belgian francs. Rwanda's credit line with the National Bank of Belgium has also been increased from 500 million to 1,000 million Belgian francs.

On the occasion of his first visit to Rwanda, the Belgian prime minister made a special gesture by announcing that Belgium would take over the construction of the building which will house the faculty of law of the national university of Rwanda in Kigali. The construction costs are estimated at 75 million Belgian francs. [Kigali Domestic Service in Swahili at 1445 GMT on 22 September reports that the Belgian prime minister has now begun an official visit to Burundi. He was welcomed at Bujumbura airport by the Burundi prime minister.]

Zaire

Tanzanian President Vows To Increase Trade*EA2309222689 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1900 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[Text] Kinshasa—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has expressed Tanzania's intention to live in peace and stability with its neighbors and stated that Tanzania will not be used as a springboard for attacks against a neighboring country.

Speaking at a state banquet given in his honor by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, President Mwinyi said good-neighborliness is a viable principle for peace and stability in the region. President Mwinyi, who is on a 4-day official visit to Zaire, said Tanzania recognizes that political problems in any country of the region will affect the stability of other countries. He hailed President Mobutu's contribution in seeking a lasting solution to the Angolan conflict. He said Angola needs peace so it can direct its energy and resources toward rebuilding the country and bringing about development.

On relations between Tanzania and Zaire, President Mwinyi vowed to strengthen trade between the two countries, using the Tanzania-Zaire Joint Commission on cooperation as an instrument for this. He assured President Mobutu that Tanzania will do all within its power to ensure the security and speedy transportation of Zairean goods, which are handled at Dar es Salaam and Kigoma.

Discusses Angola With Mobutu*AB2409152389 Dakar PANA in English 1523 GMT
24 Sep 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Sep (AZAP/PANA)—Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has said in Kinshasa that it was in the interest of all, particularly Zaire, that peace reigned in Angola which shares a 2,600-kilometre common border with his country.

Mobutu said this on Saturday at a banquet he gave in honour of Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is on a three-day official visit to Zaire. He expressed the hope that reason and African wisdom, symbolized by preference for dialogue as a tool for conflict resolution, would prevail over emotions and personal interests to enable Angolans devote their efforts to the reconstruction and development of their country.

In this connection, Mobutu referred to the on-going negotiations to bring stability to Angola and elsewhere, saying they were geared towards ensuring lasting peace in the southern Africa region.

For his part, the Tanzanian president said that his country would never allow anybody to use its territory as a base for subversive acts against a neighbouring state.

"We shall not accept that our country be used as a springboard for aggressions against our neighbours", he said, adding that his government would take severe measures against any person involved in subversive activities against his country of origin.

Mwinyi said that Tanzania, which was totally committed to the principles of good neighborliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, was willing to live in peace and harmony with all of its neighbors, including Zaire.

Stressing that good-neighborliness constituted both the basis of stability and a factor of peace in the region, Mwinyi said "it was the duty of their respective governments to take measures to preserve peace along their common border".

Mwinyi also commended Mobutu for the contribution he has been making towards reconciling the warring factions in Angola and said he was confident that Mobutu's mediation efforts would yield positive results.

The two leaders also expressed the desire to strengthen relations between their countries through concrete economic cooperation.

President Mobutu called for increased bilateral cooperation between two countries in line with the recommendations of the last meeting of the Zaire-Tanzania joint commission for cooperation.

Mwinyi gave the assurance that his government would take steps to ensure that Zairean imports and exports transiting through Tanzania's ports of Kigoma and Dar es Salaam reached their destination in good time.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Meets Mobutu 21 Sep*EA2209133489 Mbuji Mayi Zaire Domestic Service
in French 0430 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Popular Movement of the Revolution founding chairman received three officials at his residence of Camp Tsatsi yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

The third official received by the head of the party and state was Daniel Omara Atubo the Ugandan minister of state for foreign affairs and regional cooperation. The Ugandan foreign minister delivered a message from his head of state, Mr Yoweri Museveni, to his Zairean counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko. The contents of the message were not revealed, but they certainly related to the excellent relations between the two countries. After the talks, Mr Omara stated that the main purpose of his visit to Zaire was the appointment of ambassadors as quickly as possible following the resumption of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Mobutu, French Envoy Discuss Francophone Summit

*AB2309183989 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1135 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Sep (AZAP)—Preparations for the fourth conference of heads of state and government of countries using the French language were the main topic of discussion when Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received on board the "M.S. Kamanyola" the French ambassador to Zaire, Henri Rethore. Mr. Rethore later explained to the press that the head of state briefed him on some projects connected with this summit, which is scheduled to be held in 1991 in Kinshasa. The head of state also escorted the French ambassador to the site in Nsele where the buildings for the summit will be erected. President Mobutu explained to him the plans that are being made.

The French ambassador said he will inform his government about these projects so that in the coming weeks, technical discussions can begin between French experts and Zairian officials on the practical applications. Only after total evaluation of these preparations will the amount of French participation be announced.

Speaking about the situation in southern Africa, Mr Rethore said France gives its total support, as announced by the EEC, to Marshal Mobutu's mediation efforts on peace on Angola. "We are careful not to intervene, so as not to deadlock a mediation that is already difficult and complex." He recalled that his country has already announced that it will assist in the reconstruction of Angola when the time comes.

Prime Minister Returns From Nonaligned Summit

*AB2409121589 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1114 GMT 24 Sep 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Sep (AZAP)—Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo, the prime minister, returned to Kinshasa yesterday evening from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he had represented the founding-chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, at the ninth summit of heads of state and governments of nonaligned countries.

ADB Grants Loan for Railway, Energy

*AB2109173389 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Sep (AZAP)—The African Development Bank, ADB, and Zaire signed two loan agreements in Abidjan on 11 September. Under the first agreement, \$56 million will be used to rehabilitate Zaire's railway. The second agreement provides for a sum of \$82 million to be used for energy supply. According to a cable sent by the Zairian Embassy in Abidjan, these loans are refundable over a 20-year period with a 5-year grace period.

Under the rehabilitation program, new equipment will be bought to replace worn out equipment. New locomotives will also be purchased. The energy supply loan will be used to provide power for people of nine regions. The agreements were signed by F. Lounes, vice president of the ADB, and Citizen Louya Londoale, Zaire's ambassador to Ivory Coast.

Ethiopia

'Last Cuban Soldiers' Leave Country

AB2509193589 Paris AFP in French 1801 GMT
25 Sep 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Sep (AFP)—The last Cuban soldiers to serve in Ethiopia returned to their country on 17 September 1989, some 10 days after the beginning of the last phase of their evacuation, thus putting an end to 12 years of active military cooperation, a Cuban source in Addis Ababa announced today. More than 3,000 men have thus been evacuated very quietly and without any excessive publicity during this phase.

According to Western estimates, some 20,000 Cuban soldiers began arriving in Ethiopia in 1977 to help the country against Somalia during the Ogaden War. Their withdrawal probably began in 1978, but the largest number of troops left after 1984.

President Mengistu Haile Mariam paid tribute to the Cuban troops and the role they played at a meeting with General Manuel Perez Hernandez, leader of the Cuban military mission in Ethiopia.

Mengistu Receives Sudanese Minister 23 Sep

EA2309221189 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today received a message from Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, president of the Revolutionary Command Council of National Salvation of the Sudan and prime minister.

The message was delivered to President Mengistu by Mr Muhammad al-Hadi Ma'mun al-Mardi, minister of housing and construction of the Sudan. After receiving the message, President Mengistu held wide-ranging talks with Mr al-Hadi Ma'mun al-Mardi on the existing relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan and on current regional issues of mutual interest and concern to the two countries.

Mengistu Meets OAU Secretary General Salim

EA2109204489 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] president and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has received and held discussions with the newly elected OAU secretary-general, Asefa Seyoum, ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY [ENA] palace reporter, has filed the details.

[Begin Asefa, recording] To change the situation on our continent, which is beset with various economic, political, and social problems, the decisive factor is not only

the existence of the secretariat of the continental organization but also the wholehearted involvement of the member states. Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam said this today when he held discussions with the newly elected OAU secretary general, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim.

Comrade President Mengistu added that although the African Continent is endowed with natural resources, it has suffered from centuries of colonialism, backwardness, and various other man-made and natural calamities. Though the OAU plays a prominent role in resolving the political, economic and social problems, the organization's plan can only succeed when member states make efforts to implement the plan and policy, he added.

Accordingly, he said, conflicts between member states, the influence of racism in South Africa and the reduction of the foreign debt burden can be resolved through member states' political, economic, and social reconstruction, which will greatly enhance the effort. In this respect, the upholding of the principles of the organization and the strengthening of African unity demand great devotion and a sense of responsibility from the secretary-general, the president indicated. In order to bring peace and prosperity to Africa, the PDRE will make a strong effort to contribute its own share, Comrade President Mengistu reaffirmed to Mr Salim Ahmed Salim.

Mr Salim, for his part, stated that to solve the overall African problem, more support had to be given to the organization's proposed African and international solutions. He also expressed the hope that Ethiopia, the headquarters of the organization, would continue lending, as before, its efforts and cooperation. This, he said, will greatly contribute to the success of his work.

Comrade Asefa Wolde, head of the European [as heard] Department in the Foreign Ministry was present at the ceremony, which was held at the State Council. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Cited on Eritrean Question

PM2209140689 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Sep 89 pp 1-2

[Zaki Shihab report: "Ethiopian Foreign Minister Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: We Look Forward to Initiating Meetings with Eritreans"]

[Excerpt] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh has announced that his country looks forward to initiating practical meetings with the Eritreans fighters with a view to resolving the long-standing crisis between the two sides.

In a statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT the Ethiopian minister said that the solution submitted by the government and approved by parliament leads to the granting

of autonomy to Eritrea on the basis of which the Eritreans could be given some kind of power without asking them to withdraw.

Bayeh denied that his country could have provided any aid to the Somali opposition after the agreement signed in May last year. He affirmed that Ethiopia is committed to honoring its promises, proceeding from its eagerness to ensure that peace prevails throughout the region.

The Ethiopian minister revealed that after the agreement was signed his government felt that groups of fighters were preparing for an attack on the northern areas. So, he added, for our part, we contacted the Somali authorities and informed them that one of the fighters' leaders was not pleased with the agreement and was preparing for an attack in that region. Then I visited Mogadishu later.

He added: The time has come to set suspicions aside, and what they are facing is a purely an internal matter.

He described the situation in Ethiopia a few months after the attempted coup as good. He said that the people support their leadership, which crushed the attempt in the capital within hours, whereas the Asmara rebellion took several days to crush.

He said that 15 senior officers were killed in the operation and the leader of the attempted coup and the forces' commander committed suicide. The others were killed in Asmara during the attempt to arrest them. Over 100 officers were imprisoned.

He said that his country seeks to maintain good relations with the new regime in Sudan and is making efforts to reach an agreement to resolve the South Sudan crisis through an understanding with Colonel John Garang. [passage omitted]

Eritrean Radio on Results of Atlanta Talks

EA2109221789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0636 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Commentary: "The Atlanta Peace Talks and Their Results"]

[Text] The talks, which were eagerly followed by the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples and by those who are concerned about peace in the Horn of Africa, ended the day before yesterday. Although the Atlanta talks are not the first meeting between Eritrea and Ethiopia, they mark a great chapter in the history of the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia. This is because the talks in Atlanta were the first time the two parties [word indistinct] have met in the presence of a third party. This was confirmed when the two parties indicated their readiness to hold talks on 7 September, in the presence of a (? foreign) third party. An agreement on further talks was then signed by Comrade (Alamin Mohamed Said), member of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front Politburo and leader of the delegation, on behalf of the EPLF, and by

Ashagre Yigletu on behalf of the Ethiopian Government. The former American President Jimmy Carter signed as an observer.

The second thing that makes the Atlanta talks different is that they had the support of the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR. Officials from both countries expressed their support in discussions they held with the EPLF secretary general, Isayas Afeworki, and in messages they sent to the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The Atlanta talks are preliminary talks—that is, they pave the way for possible peace talks on the problem between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The discussions during the first stage talks concentrated on procedural matters, chairmanship of the talks and the role of chairmen, the identity and role of observers, and the number and rank of the delegates from the two parties. The EPLF and the Dergue delegations agreed on most of the points at the Atlanta talks. They agreed to hold their next meeting in one of the following countries: Sudan, Egypt, Yemen, Kenya, Tanzania, or Zimbabwe.

They also agreed that the deliberations have official records and be recorded on tapes [preceding word in English], that one of the chairmen be the former American President Jimmy Carter. They did not agree on who should be the third [as heard] chairman to chair the meeting with Mr Jimmy Carter and whether he should be permanent or alternate. In addition, although they agreed on the number of delegates for the next meeting, they did not reach a decision on who they should be. A joint communique released at the end of the meeting states that the talks were important and achieved good results. The next round of talks will be held in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, on 18th November 1989.

The Atlanta talks have taken longer than expected. This was because some of the issues caused a lot of argument and some could not be resolved. So, we should not be greatly surprised by the duration. Although the talks concentrated on technical [preceding word in English] matters, these technical matters will have a bearing on the main talks. As we know from previous talks between the EPLF and the Dergue. It is only when technical and procedural matters are fully dealt with that a discussion leading to possible success can be held. Looked at broadly, a peace process demands time, patience and effort. In his opening speech, Comrade (Alamin Mohamed) stated that the peace path was tiring and demands time and patience. He further stated that peace demands the acceptance of truth. The matter cannot be resolved easily. It cannot be resolved without acceptance of the truth. It needs goodwill, trust and open-mindedness, he said. The EPLF has been making peace efforts in this spirit for many years. It is in this spirit that it participated in the Atlanta talks.

On the other hand, even at this meeting, the Dergue government, clearly showed that it was participating under pressure and not willingly. In his speech on 12

September at Revolution Square, (?Col Mengistu) said "(?According to information we have received) so far, there is no indication of a desire for peace on the part of the opposition." Because of this [word indistinct] accusation the Dergue has been widely (?criticised) at home and abroad.

[Words indistinct] the Atlanta talks continued. This situation clearly shows that the question of peace, today, does not depend on the Dergue's wishes. Even now, the Dergue is preparing for war. War preparations [words indistinct]. However, the peace effort by the Ethiopian opposition forces, the Ethiopian people and the international community is very strong. Above all, what guarantees the peace process is the strong will and desire of the EPLF.

Kenya

Further on Reaction to Somali Border Attack

Paper Links Libya to Attack

EA2509134089 *Nairobi Domestic Service in English*
0415 GMT 25 Sep 89

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The dailies which have carried Somali development in their front pages add that north African country is arming Somalia against its dissidents. Soldiers of the north African nation were also allegedly seen among the Somali Army that attacked Liboi. [passage omitted]

[Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English on 25 September has a front-page story by Chris Musyoka, headlined: "Libyan Link in Somali Foray", which adds: "Several sources I interviewed here—including spokesman for more than 3,000 Somali nationals pouring into Kenya from the war-ravaged Doble area—confirmed they had seen at least two Arab-looking and Arab-speaking men among the marauding Somali troops. No Arab country, except Libya, has troops and military advisers in the embattled and increasingly bellicose Somali National Army. The two Arabs were espied in a tank among six armored vehicles and jeeps which committed the aggression against Kenya on Wednesday (20 September)."

Somalis Receive Court Verdicts

EA2509203789 *Nairobi KNA in English* 1555 GMT
25 Sep 89

[Text] Garissa, 25 Sep—One of the six Somali nationals who were last Friday charged before a Garissa court with being in possession of firearms and ammunitions without firearm certificates was, this morning, fined 15,000 [Kenyan] shillings or 12 months imprisonment in default by Garissa District magistrate, Mr David Nyaga, after he entered his own plea of guilty.

Ali Musa Mohammed who was charged with being in possession of six rounds of ammunition of caliber .38 also admitted in court of being a member of the rebel movement fighting to overthrow the regime of President Siad Barre of Somalia.

The prosecutor, Inspector Munyasia Ndombi, told the court that on 19th September [as received] when units of the Somali Army made an unprovoked incursion into the Kenyan territory, killing four police-men and injuring four others, the accused drove into Kenya from Somalia and when policemen on duty searched his vehicle, six rounds of ammunition were found. The accused offered no explanation when asked to do so by the security officers.

The court ordered that he be repatriated to his country after completion of his sentence. Another Somali national to whom the charges could not be read when the six made their first appearance in court last Friday after 5.00 p.m. also appeared in court.

Abdi Ibrahim Ali, was charged with being in possession of four AK 47 rifles and one pistol. He also faces a second count of being in possession of 406 rounds of ammunition both without firearms certificates.

Talking through an interpreter, Abdi, admitted the charges, but said that he was a foreigner, to which the magistrate said, "I don't care whether you are a foreigner or not, it is alleged that you have contravened the laws of Kenya".

When Mr Nyaga granted the accused time to address the court, he said that he was a Somali national who operates a business in Doble in Somalia. He went on, on 19 September, Siad Barre's army seized Doble and I ran to Kenya. I therefore ask the court and the government to grant me refugee status as I cannot go back to my country.

Mr Nyaga told the accused, "Our government is very considerate and sympathetic. We care so much about human rights and no doubt the government will help those who are running away from the internal problem in Somalia. Those who will be found to be genuine will be accorded refugee status", the magistrate said. He was remanded until 24 October.

Others who were brought to court last Friday were Ali Aden Mohammed, Bashir Adan Ibrahim, Abdi Aziz Osman and another Ibrahim Abdi Ali, Mr Nyaga remanded them until 24th October.

Somali Embassy: Kenyans Fired First

EA2509210989 *Paris AFP in English* 1703 GMT
25 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Sep 25 (AFP)—The Somali Embassy here charged Monday that Kenyan forces had opened fire first in last week's border clash which saw four Kenyan policemen killed and four badly wounded.

The embassy said Somali Army units were last Wednesday on a search and destroy operation against bandits and poachers at Liboi, a border village.

The bandits fled from the Somali side of the village to its Kenyan side, "whereupon Kenyan security forces opened an escape route for them while firing at the Somali forces.

"The fire was returned and it is possible that this may have unfortunately resulted in some casualties," the embassy said. [passage omitted]

Somalia

SNM Spokesman Condemns 'Act of Aggression'

EA2409222389 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A spokesman for the information department of the Somali National Movement [SNM] has said that the organization condemns the naked attack, in which people were annihilated [word indistinct] and their land and property destroyed. The spokesman said that the organization is very sorry about this act of aggression by the Siad Barre regime on Kenya which violated international laws. [passage omitted]

President Comments on Political Party System

EA2209222689 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, has given reasons for his decision to allow the formation of other political parties in the country. He has also spoken about the outstanding political problems in Somalia and the need to consolidate the unity of the Somali people.

The president, who was speaking to OGAAL, the weekly newspaper issued by the SRSP, said that the people's wishes would be respected and that there would be no interference in the functions and programs of parties set up in accordance with regulations and decrees to be promulgated in due course. He pointed out the need for those parties to be patriotic and committed to the public interest of the Somali nation. The SRSP secretary general and president of the Republic said that the one-party system had served the country for a time, but now it was apparent that the establishment of other political parties would accord with the wishes of the people. The president went on to say: I believe that there should be research and discussions on how the parties will be formed. The question is important and the Somali people have a right to run their own affairs, express their views and choose whom they see fit to run the country's political affairs.

Replying to a question about reports of some people having been killed in al-Jazirah area of the capital, the

president said that the reports were nothing but fabrications and lies. In order to get at the truth a parliamentary committee has been instructed to investigate the reports and establish firm and tangible facts. He said the committee's work was still in progress.

Speaking about national unity, the president said that it was indispensable. Without it there could not be any progress. It is the fundamental pillar of any society in the world that wishes to achieve progress and a better life.

Replying to a question about the bank note crisis, the president said that positive steps had already been taken to solve the problem. He added that the Somali people should help solve the problem by paying their debts to the banks (and having confidence in them).

Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre added that Somalia has its crises like other parts of the world. However, some quarters have exaggerated these problems. He called on the Somali people to exploit the country's abundant natural resources and consolidate national unity.

Foreign Minister Views Domestic, Regional Issues

PM2209150289 London AL-SHARQ AL-AW'SAT in Arabic 20 Sep 89 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre by Zaki Shihab in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Shihab] You recently allowed the parties to resume their activities after a 20-year ban. What factors prompted you to do that, and did it happen as a result of the foreign pressures to which you have been exposed, especially the charge that you violate human rights?

[Barre] One of the principles for the sake of which the Somali revolution was launched is the eagerness to make democracy a fundamental thing for the Somali people, in a form that guarantees society's development and progress and preserves the personal and human rights of every individual. The decision taken by the Somali Revolutionary [Socialist] Party following the meetings held by the Central Committee 3 weeks ago allows every individual or group—whether loyalist or oppositionist—to exercise party activities other than those confined to the ruling party. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] Last week most of the humanitarian organizations operating in Somalia withdrew and ceased their activities as a result of what was termed the state of instability there.

[Barre] That is untrue. On 15 and 16 July some 40 to 50 Italian women and children left the country. But no Americans, French, or Germans working in relief organizations left the country; they all are still there.

[Shihab] So how do you explain the recent U.S. position, namely, the suspension of military aid to your country?

[Barre] That decision surprised us. We spoke with the U.S. ambassador in Mogadishu, who was amazed that

his country had taken such a step. What we know is that in U.S. society there is a Jewish lobby hostile to Muslims and Arabs. We believe that the committee concerned with African affairs in the U.S. Congress is headed by a Jew.

[Shihab] The suspension of aid was linked to the violation of human rights in Somalia.

[Barre] That is an unjustifiable excuse. We are still in contact and hope that aid will return to normal.

[Shihab] Why is there a coolness in relations with the United States, despite the previous idyll?

[Barre] True, relations were cordial in the past, and there was good economic cooperation. Recently, especially over the past 3 months, certain U.S. and British newspapers have harmed those relations.

[Shihab] How are your relations with Ethiopia following the signing of the agreement in May last year?

[Barre] Last year we signed an agreement some of whose provisions have been implemented but others of which have still not been put into effect. Those who carried our terrorist acts came from Ethiopia and have bases there.

I raised this matter with Ethiopian officials at the OAU conference in Addis Ababa last month, and we hope that our relations will improve.

[Shihab] How did the Ethiopians respond when you raised that issue with them?

[Barre] They were responsive and expressed readiness to cooperate. But terrorist acts are still continuing.

[Shihab] How can your relations with the Soviet Union be described at present?

[Barre] Somalia's relations with the Soviet Union are normal. Contacts have been made between us to build a cultural and economic cooperation between the countries, and that cooperation is increasing every day.

[Shihab] How far would you say that the suspension of U.S. aid could force you to turn to the Soviet Union?

[Barre] Like any other free country which has no links against any other country, we seek to maintain dealings with other countries. We do not see why our relations with the Soviet Union should improve at the expense of our relations with the United States. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Departs for Zaire 23 Sep

EA2309175489 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] According to a report we have just received from our newsroom, President Ali Hasan Mwinyi left Dar es Salaam a short time ago for Kinshasa at the start of a

4-day visit to Zaire. At Dar es Salaam International Airport, the president was seen off by a number of party and government leaders. His visit is in response to an invitation he received from President Mobutu of Zaire.

Mwinyi Receives Rwandan Emissary, Message

EA2109130689 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Dodoma—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has assured the Government of Rwanda that Tanzania has allowed the country to construct warehouses in Isaka, Shinyanga region, to store its goods both for the country's exports and imports. Speaking immediately after receiving a special message from President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda at State House, Dodoma, President Mwinyi said that following the existing firm cooperation between the two countries, the two governments have a big responsibility to safeguard the interests of future generations. He said the two governments had a big responsibility to ensure that the construction of the warehouses was completed for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

The message was delivered to President Mwinyi by the Rwandan minister of communications and transport, Andre Ntagerura. In the message, the Rwandan leader said he himself would do all he could to see that the existing friendly and brotherly relations continued to be strengthened even further.

Uganda

Museveni, Army Council Discuss Lack of Discipline

EA2209094289 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] The president, Lieutenant General Yoweri Museveni, has opened a special session of the Army Council of the NRA [National Resistance Army] specially called to discuss indiscipline in the Army. The president, who is also commander in chief of the NRA and chairman of the High Command, (?has) congratulated the NRA High Command and all officers and men of the NRA on their great historical achievements.

He listed these as:

1. The successful prosecution of the protracted people's struggle, culminating in the capture of power in 1986;
2. The defeat of the counteroffensive launched by the defeated reactionary forces in the north and northeast of the country and;
3. The building-up, in record time, of the capacity to defend Ugandan sovereignty.

He pointed out, however, that these historical achievements are in some way undermined by creeping indiscipline that is growing in the NRA. He then listed the manifestations of indiscipline in the NRA as follows:

1. Drunkenness and occasionally fighting in public places;
2. Stealing of public property and funds;
3. Officers and some soldiers not attending to their duties;
4. Destruction through negligence of Army [word indistinct] vehicles; and,
5. Loose talk and other forms of unprofessional conduct.

The president pointed out that there is now a crash program to professionalize all officers and men of the NRA. He also pointed out that the directive requiring all officers and soldiers to declare their property and how they acquired those properties is now ready for signature and will be issued out before the session of the Army Council.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Arrives 21 Sep

*EA2109213989 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] The Tanzanian prime minister and first vice president, Mr Joseph Warioba, has arrived in Uganda today for a 4-day state visit. Mr Warioba, who is in the country at the invitation of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], is leading a 35-man Tanzanian delegation, which includes the minister of state in the office of the prime minister, C. Kileo and the deputy minister of transport and communications, Mr Jared Ghachocha.

Speaking on arrival at Entebbe International Airport, Mr Warioba said he has come to Uganda on friendly ties [as heard] between Uganda and Tanzania. Mr Warioba and his delegation was met at the airport by the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, who introduced him to a line of Cabinet ministers, members of the Tanzanian community in Uganda, led by the Tanzanian high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Joshua Opanga, the district administrator Mpigi, Mr Masumba Nawitta, and senior government officials.

While in Uganda, Mr Warioba is expected to meet President Museveni and the NRM vice chairman, Haji Moses Kigongo, and to hold discussions with his Ugandan counterpart, Dr Samson Kisekka and a number of ministers. They will also visit [words indistinct] Lugazi and Jinja.

Meets Counterpart

*EA2209134889 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 21 sep 89*

[Text] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has called for the development and strengthening of economic relations between Uganda and Tanzania to reinforce the excellent ties between the peoples of the two countries. Dr Kisekka was speaking at a meeting with the visiting Tanzanian prime minister and first vice-president, Mr Joseph Warioba. The meeting, which was also attended by several Ugandan cabinet ministers and other government officials, took place at the Uganda International Conference center in Kampala.

Dr Kisekka said the starting point in the (?full implementation) of the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries would be the utilization of the abundant political goodwill aimed at realization of the joint projects [word indistinct] include the ongoing cooperation agreement between the two railway administrators, the Soroti Flying School, the Tanzania-Uganda-Zambia joint airline scheme, the Kagera Basin Organization, Telecommunications, tse-tse eradication project, the East African regional project on Lake Victoria fisheries research, and the Masaka-Bukoba electricity power extension (?project). Other projects include the pan-African rinderpest campaign project and the Tanga-Arusha-Musoma-Kampala project.

Dr Kisekka said implementation of these projects has been slow. On the Tanzania-Uganda-Zambia joint airline scheme, Dr Kisekka said if it materialized it would form the nucleus for the proposal to have a joint PTA [Preferential Trade Area] airline. Stressing the importance of the Tanga-Arusha-Musoma project, Dr Kisekka disclosed that the two countries have already endorsed the terms of reference for a feasibility study estimated to cost \$6 million. The prime minister added that other areas that Uganda has entered into joint ventures with Tanzania included the industrial sector and social aspects.

The Tanzanian prime minister, Mr Warioba, told Mr Kisekka that it is their duty to ensure that political ideas are translated into action. He said during his stay in Uganda he will identify certain enterprises whose products will be fit for exchange with those not produced in Tanzania. He stressed that the purpose of his visit is to follow up with a colleague the implementation of government policy programs which the presidents of their two countries have agreed on. Mr Warioba said that during his visit he will see how the existing bottlenecks in trade, industry, and marketing can be removed, as well as enhancing political and economic relations between Uganda and Tanzania.

He said the level of regional unity was the basis of development in eastern Africa, adding that through a framework of cooperation between Uganda and Tanzania some good work in things like transport and concrete exchanges of manufactured products will soon be realized. He noted that Ugandans and Tanzanians have always shared a strong cultural and historical friendship even during unhappy interlude of 1971 to 1979 between their leaderships and added that this had to be promoted to highest political and working level. He was impressed with the peace and achievements Uganda has realized in the short time, expressing the hope that during his stay he will learn the secret behind it.

Ends Visit 24 Sep

*EA2409180189 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 24 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] The Tanzanian Prime Minister and first vice president, Mr Joseph Warioba, who has been on a 4-day official visit to Uganda has left for home. [passage omitted]

Speaking at a press conference before his departure, Mr Warioba reiterated the commitment of both Tanzania and Uganda to use everything at their disposal to widen and expand their cooperation in all areas, including transport and communication.

On trade between the two countries, Mr Warioba expressed that the two governments wished to move away from the tradition of limited trade. Regarding industry, the Tanzanian prime minister said that both countries would achieve a lot in establishing joint ventures.

Answering a question on the efforts of the three States of Zambia Tanzania and Uganda to establish a joint airline, Mr Warioba reported that both Tanzania and Zambia are in the last stages of ratifying the agreement which the three countries reached in principle.

On Namibia's independence, the Tanzanian premier said that decolonization process is on track, despite the problems being inflicted on SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] supporters, including intimidation. He called on the UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] to work hard to ensure free and fair elections in Namibia. He also called on African leaders to be vigilant because racist South Africa is determined to see that SWAPO does not win. [passage omitted]

Joint Commission Meeting With Rwanda Ends

*EA2409104989 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[Text] The 4-day meeting of the Uganda-Rwanda joint permanent commission has ended in Kampala after making a number of recommendations aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries. The

recommendations will be presented to the joint ministerial meeting of the commission to be held in Kigali, Rwanda, in November, this year.

In one of the recommendations, the meeting suggested ways and means to control and facilitate the movement of people across the common border. Under the recommendation, fixed entry and exit points will be reinforced, and RC's [Resistance Committees] on the Ugandan side and councillors on the Rwandan side will endorse the exchange of border family goods and other domestic property. [as heard]

On education, it was decided that the two countries will offer 5 to 10 places in their respective universities. On transport and communications, it was agreed that modalities to establish direct bus services between the two capitals from Kampala to Kigali be worked out, and Uganda accepted to host the meeting to that effect. It was also recommended that postal authorities use direct air links to quicken deliverance of mail for both countries.

The Ugandan delegation expressed desire to resume reexport trade of petroleum products to Rwanda. It was also agreed that the payment of power supply from Rwanda to Cyanika in Uganda, up to Kisoro, would be paid under barter trade arrangements.

The commission also called for the implementation of an agreement on the establishment of border trade centers and the consultation of both central banks to advise on the possibility of setting up facilities at the border posts for exchanging money as a means to fight illegal sale of the two currencies. The commission also discussed border security, cooperation in the field of information, and culture and tourism and education.

Speaking at the signing of the joint communique, the permanent secretary, minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr Kyalimpa, said all the decisions reached will be fully implemented without any problem, for the good of the people of both countries. Mr Bizimana, who headed the Rwandese delegation, expressed satisfaction with the decisions taken, especially on security, trade, energy, transport, and communications. He was confident that the decisions will greatly benefit the people of both countries.

The meeting ended with a reception which was attended by senior Uganda Government officials, and the Rwandese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Claver Kanyarushoki.

De Klerk Discusses Mandela Release, ANC Talks

*MB2509192789 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's new president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has today addressed some of the questions to which answers were expected when he spoke after his swearing-in last week.

In the run-up to the September segregated elections, Mr de Klerk committed himself to dialogue with black leaders, to a 5-year plan for political change based on a new constitution, and promised a say for all racial groups. But until now the new president has been short on specifics of his blueprint for South Africa. Well, on the BBC television interview today, Mr de Klerk talked about his plans. James Robins asked him first about the intense speculation, the latest of which appeared in a progovernment newspaper this morning, that Nelson Mandela's release was imminent:

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] May I say that I think one should refer to what Mr Mandela himself had to say on this issue after he had a meeting with my predecessor not so long ago. He himself stated that his immediate release is, as far as he is concerned, not an issue at the moment.

[Robins] Do you agree with him?

[De Klerk] He must have had reasons for saying so, and I am aware of some of those reasons, and really, the question as to Mr Mandela's role is a very delicate one which needs constant attention and which is receiving constant attention.

[Robins] But Mr Mandela said, you quoted him, he also said that he didn't expect to be released this year. Was he right about that?

[De Klerk] He went, I think, a little bit further, because he himself stated that as far as he is concerned, it is not a burning issue at the moment in his mind. I think that cognizance should be taken of that.

[Robins] But do you accept the significance of his release bearing in mind the fact even black leaders in this country regarded as moderates, such as Chief Buthelezi, have made that a minimum condition for coming to negotiations?

[De Klerk] There is no question that Mr Mandela's position is of great significance. Every leader, however friendly outside South Africa, over many, many years raised the issue with my predecessor. They raised it with me. Leaders such as Chief Buthelezi raised it with me. Yes, it is important, and because it is so important, it needs to be handled very properly and with great circumspection.

[Robins] Could the black, the colored leaders who have talked about having dialogue with, could those include the leaders of the ANC [African National Congress]. You

have said that the ANC has ruled itself out by the use of violence. If the ANC was to make some gesture, such as Mr Mandela has made, and the ANC was to pledge itself toward a peaceful solution in South Africa, would you then sit down with the ANC?

[De Klerk] Oh, we said publicly that there is a place around the negotiation table also for an organization like the ANC if it pledges itself to peaceful solutions, if it leaves violence aside, because violence is unnecessary if you can talk. There is a place, yes, but not an exclusive place. There are other leaders in South Africa who are extremely important and who are also representative of large constituencies, and we sincerely believe that all the leaders who are prepared to commit themselves to peaceful solutions should become part of the negotiation process.

[Robins] So, it would take, as far as you are concerned, from the ANC, it would take a public commitment toward peaceful solutions?

[De Klerk] Something like that, yes. It would take a change of heart. It would ask a commitment to peaceful solutions. It is as simple as that. As to how you express that commitment, that is really not the important thing. The important thing is that there is such a commitment and that that commitment is an honest one.

[Robins] Is that the same sort of change of heart that you say that Mr Mandela has indicated?

[De Klerk] No, I really, I don't want to speak on behalf of Mr Mandela. He has indicated in his statement after he met the former state president that he sincerely believes in the quest for peaceful solutions, and I think that was very significant, yes.

[Robins] So, it is really quite possible to foresee the situation in which, in your negotiations with all leadership, the ANC could easily involve itself.

[De Klerk] Well, the ball is really on their side of the court and I can't speak for them. I am still informed of also statements made that they will adhere with the use of violence and so on, and as long as that pertains they really exclude themselves—but the ball is in their side of the court. [end recording]

SAPA Reports Interview

*MB2609044389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2237 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] London, Sept 25, SAPA—Continued protest action in South Africa, no matter how peaceful, would not bring the country any closer to a solution of its problems, the new state president Mr F.W. de Klerk, said tonight in his first overseas television interviews.

"The point they (the protesters) want to make is already accepted ... we must now start talking about how to

achieve it...the door is open and the leaders of South Africa must just walk in and take their places at the negotiation table."

Speaking on the BBC's late night television show "news-night," Mr de Klerk said the release of Nelson Mandela was—in the imprisoned ANC [African National Congress] leader's own recent words—not an immediate issue.

Mr de Klerk said he would also be prepared to talk to the banned African National Congress in his envisaged negotiations if it made an honest commitment to do away with violence.

Mr de Klerk said he was aware of the expectations he had created in recent months and acknowledged the risk he was taking in doing so.

"(But) time is of the essence. We are not playing games and we mean to live up to the expectations we have created," he said.

Asked about the possible release soon of Nelson Mandela, the state president said he fully accepted the ANC leader's great significance in South Africa's current situation.

Mr Mandela himself had said after meeting the former state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that he did not regard his release as an immediate issue, and Mr de Klerk concurred with this.

Mr Mandela's position was an important and sensitive one, which had to be handled with the greatest of circumspection.

Possible Release of Mandela, Others Examined

MB2409111889 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Sep 89 p 2

[By Hamish McIndoe]

[Text] Jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela had an unusual request when a close friend called on him this week.

As the last showers of a wet Cape winter fell, the 71-year-old activist asked for a raincoat.

And even the long-standing friend who will take the macintosh to Victor Verster Prisoner near Paarl when he visits Mr Mandela tomorrow, is mystified by the request.

"It's a very strange thing for him to ask for because he obviously doesn't need one in jail," said the friend, who did not want to be named.

"I rang the prison last week to speak to the Warrant Officer [WO] who looks after Nelson to find out how he was and whether he needed anything.

"The WO phoned back to say he wanted a raincoat.

"It struck me as a strange request because the rainy season in the Cape is nearly over. Why would he want a raincoat in prison anyway?"

Speculation about Mr Mandela's imminent release—and that of fellow Rivonia trialist Mr Walter Sisulu—was raised by a NP [National Party]-supporting newspaper this week.

But Mrs Winnie Mandela believes the first of the jailed ANC leaders to be freed will not be her husband but Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] founder Mr Wilton Mkwayi, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964.

Earlier this month, Mrs Mandela visited the Pollsmoor Prison lifer for the first time in 24 years.

Government sources this week said that 77-year-old Mr Sisulu, former secretary-general of the ANC, is likely to be the first long-term prisoner released—possibly at the end of October.

However, past releases of prominent political prisoners have not been trouble-free Mr Mandela's former Robben Island cellmate, ANC stalwart Mr Govan Mbeki, was freed, but is still silenced by a restriction order.

Thatcher Places Conditions on 1990 RSA Visit

MB2509202789 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] The latest reports from London indicate that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher plans to visit South Africa early in 1990. Several British newspapers reported this morning that Mrs Thatcher wants to proceed with what she called her controversial plan to visit South Africa.

However, a spokesman for Mrs Thatcher's office denied reports of the visit, said to be planned for April 1990. The spokesman added that her conditions for the visit would first have to be met.

The conditions for a possible visit to South Africa include, among others, the release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela and proof that real reform has taken place in South Africa.

Lt Rockman Requests Interview With De Klerk

MB2509150289 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town September 25 SAPA—Cape Town policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman has written to the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, asking for a personal interview to discuss police brutality.

A spokesman for the state president's office confirmed today that the letter had been received and was "being considered".

The lieutenant said in the letter he wanted the interview to discuss "my concern about police brutality which I have witnessed since the beginning of August 1989".

He wanted to speak to the state president because it appeared his superiors in the police did not recognise the seriousness of his complaints.

"I think through dialogue, Mr President, we can achieve a lot and that the time has arrived that the SA [South African] Police can change its image and its attitude towards the South African public.

"I hope to hear from you in due course," he said in his letter.

Police To Investigate

MB2509141489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1410 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town September 25 SAPA—Police have launched an internal departmental investigation against outspoken Cape Town policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, and plan to issue subpoenas for use in this enquiry against an unknown number of journalists who have interviewed him.

Lt Rockman, however, said this afternoon he had no knowledge of the investigation and that "it doesn't touch me...it doesn't bother me".

SAPA's Ben MacLennan, who broke the Rockman story, was telephoned today by Colonel Nick Snyman, attacked to regional headquarters of the SA [South African] Police, who said he was in charge of an internal investigation into an allegation that Lt Rockman had broken police regulations by giving interviews to the press.

This investigation was "totally different" to the enquiry being conducted by Gen Jaap Joubert into Lt Rockman's allegations of police brutality.

Col Snyman asked Mr MacLennan to make a statement to the effect that he had interviewed Lt Rockman, as this evidence would be necessary to prove that he had broken the regulations.

Mr MacLennan declined, saying journalistic ethics prevented him from doing so.

Col Snyman then said he intended to ask a magistrate to issue a subpoena against Mr MacLennan tomorrow. The subpoena would be issued under the Criminal Procedure Act.

"But don't worry—you're not the only one (who will be getting a subpoena)," he said.

Another journalist who has been approached by police is CAPE TIMES reporter Mr Patrick Collings.

He said Col Snyman asked him last week to sign an affidavit about a report on Lt Rockman's speech at a local high school a few days earlier. He had referred the colonel to his editor.

CAPE TIMES Executive Editor Mr Gordon Kling said this afternoon Col Snyman visited the CAPE TIMES this morning and was told that if he wanted a statement from Mr Collings, he would have to subpoena him.

"But he gave no indication one way or the other whether he would subpoena him", said Mr Kling.

Police Issue Statement on 23 Sep Protest Actions

MB2509150889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1431 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Pretoria Sept 25 SAPA—Police said today they had defused an potentially explosive situation by acting against women protesters who defied a Supreme Court order not to march on the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

They said in a statement media reports of the events on Saturday [23 September] were conflicting and in some cases, negative.

Police took action against members of the Women Against Repression [WAR] group when the protesters side-stepped the ban. More than 100 people were arrested and some injured.

The WAR had refused to apply for permission to hold the march.

The police statement said:

"In a number of areas in the city and in the vicinity of the Union Buildings, groups of people gathered and attempted to form processions. Such actions were unlawful and the police had to act to stop them.

"On occasion it was also necessary for the police to make use of batons and police dogs after persons ignored requests to disperse."

Police said although there were always people who were of the opinion that the police either did too much or too little, "the facts prove that there was good planning and discretion on the part of the police to defuse an explosive situation".

Police had decided to clarify on the incident "in view of conflicting and in some cases, very negative reporting" of the police action in the media.

"Existing laws of the land determine that any open-air procession or gathering is illegal unless prior permission has been obtained from the chief magistrate concerned", the statement said.

Police also had to act if the gathering or procession deteriorated into violence.

Women Against Repression Vow To Hold March

*MB2509153989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1519 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 25 SAPA—Two people who were among 139 scheduled to appear in the Pretoria magistrate's court today in connection with Saturday's [23 September] protest were arrested again today after a crowd began dancing and singing in the court complex.

And near the court, Women Against Repression [WAR] vowed today to march again, after police crushed their attempt to march to the Union Buildings on Saturday.

At a news conference in the Martyrs' Chapel from St Alban's Cathedral, which was sealed off with coils of barbed wire by police on Saturday, WAR said they again would not ask for permission for the march because peaceful protest was "a democratic right".

No date for the next march was available yet.

Among the 139 accused was a 12-year-old from Lenasia, who was arrested by police on Saturday.

Charges against her were dropped, however, and Mathilda Saloojee told the news conference, after her appearance in court, that she had "not been scared" when she arrived at jail but had been scared by the way police drove her in a police vehicle.

She was arrested in a park near the Union Buildings on Saturday.

The little dark-haired girl said she spent two hours in police custody before being released, and being warned to appear in court.

A total of 113 accused were warned to re-appear on November 30.

Provisional warrants for arrest were issued against 25 who allegedly failed to appear.

At the court today, a final warning was directed at a crowd of 60 by police, who said they were contravening the Internal Security Act.

"You are not allowed to sing and dance. You will be arrested," police said.

A woman who led the singing and dancing was led away by police.

The two people who were re-arrested today were Ms Pamela Majodina and Mr Peter Lemalo.

Protesters waited for about three hours before the court started today.

The magistrate, Mr W Krugel, then adjourned the court because there was no prosecutor available.

At that stage there was no standing room in the court and the accused were standing and sitting on the floor.

Policemen then ordered the accused out of the court "to get them in the right order".

When the court resumed the accused were brought into court in batches.

Mr David Dison told the court that four journalists, including Mr Richard Sergay, who were arrested on Saturday, objected to the fact that they had been arrested.

Mr Dison said Mr Sergay was an American citizen and the bureau chief of ABC News.

Mr Krugel postponed the cases and released the accused on their own recognisances.

The people in court today were arrested at Church Square, the Union Buildings, Church Street, Park Street and outside COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] northern Transvaal headquarters in Bloed Street—an area that was sealed off by police on Saturday. Gen Bert Wandrag of the SAP [South African Police] ordered away the media from the scene.

A police spokesman confirmed that at least three people were hurt on Saturday when violence erupted as Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement] supporters clashed with black and whites.

Seven doctors, who are members of the National Medical and Dental Association, were among the people arrested on Saturday, as well as five journalists.

The accused went to the WAR news conference today after their appearance in court to describe what they witnessed on Saturday, but their observations may not be published because of the sub judice rule and the media emergency regulations.

University To Lift Residential Race Restrictions

*MB2609093289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0928 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 26, SAPA—The council of the University of the Orange Free State has decided in principle to lift the restriction on all races living in university residences.

A statement from the university today said the rector had been empowered, in consultation with the executive committee of the council, to implement the policy adjustment as soon as possible on a date and manner which is administratively feasible.

In executing the council's decision, attempts would be made to get the support of all parties involved, the statement added.

F.W. de Klerk Demotes Bureau of Information

*MB2409100189 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 24 Sep 89 p 11*

[By political correspondent David Breier]

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk has sunk the once-powerful but unlamented Bureau for Information—because he has a low opinion of public relations campaigns, advertisements and “tricks” as a way of selling South Africa.

One of the first victims of Mr de Klerk's new regime was the Info empire which had begun to rise again after the Info scandal of the late 1970s.

The Bureau has been downgraded, losing its Ministerial status.

Mr de Klerk revealed his philosophy on how to best to promote South Africa internationally, when he addressed a Nat [National Party—NP] meeting in his old Vereeniging seat during the recent election campaign.

He said the best way to ensure South Africa's place internationally was internal success. “Nothing sells better than success,” he said. “Public relations campaign, advertisements and tricks don't help,” he added.

Mr de Klerk put his feelings into practice when he announced his new Cabinet this week.

He said that there would no longer be a Minister of Information. The previous Minister, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, has been moved to another portfolio.

Mr de Klerk said Info would in due course be transformed into a “smaller and more professional communication service” which would provisionally report directly to him.

“It is planned that the service's most important function will henceforth be the improvement of communication between the Government and the public,” he said.

Mr Peter Soal, Democratic Party spokesman on Info, said the downgrading of the Bureau was not a moment to soon. “We will watch with interest to see how Mr de Klerk supervises it,” he said.

Mr Soal said from its inception, Info had been used to promote the National Party's interests. He said it was “corrupt” to use taxpayers' money for this purpose.

In the 1970s under Info Minister Dr Connie Mulder, the then Department of Information covertly established THE CITIZEN newspaper with taxpayers' money, he said.

After the collapse of the department when this scandal was exposed, the information function fell under Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who used it largely as a public relations medium aimed at the outside world.

But when Mr Louis Nel took over as Deputy Minister of Information, it began to practise “heavy internal propaganda,” Mr Soal said. This was continued under Dr van der Merwe.

He cited Dr Nel's notorious R4.3 million “Together We Will Build A Brighter Future” pop song. “The sentiments were laudible, but immediately they were linked to the Nat Government, they became suspect,” Mr Soal said.

Other examples included booklets and advertisements promoting former President Mr P.W. Botha's speeches. In one case the NP were circulating a booklet of a Botha speech made at a party congress, while Info was doing likewise.

“For the nats to do so was correct. For the Bureau to do it was corrupt. Now it is good the activities of the Bureau have been downgraded,” Mr Soal added.

Another Info low point was the use of the squirrel ad campaign to promote voting in the municipal elections last year. The advertisements were in the Nat colours—and Info managed to give the wrong dates for registering voters.

Info also played a major role in the state of emergency. Initially all unrest reports were issued by the Bureau before the police took over this function.

Du Plessis To Leave for World Bank, IMF Talks

*MB2209094989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0936 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA—The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, leave today for Washington, US, to attend the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank next week.

A statement by the Finance Ministry said he would join his advisers who were already in Washington.

He would also be visiting Los Angeles and Munich where he would address organisations specialising in foreign relations and opportunities.

Mr du Plessis would be away for two weeks.

Committee Plans 27 Sept East London March

*MB2509122989 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] The Border Crisis Committee has announced plans for a march through East London's main street.

The March for Justice, Peace, and Freedom of Oxford Street is to take place this Wednesday [27 September], following the decision by community and trade unions to act against repression in the region.

The organizers say the march to protest apartheid, the state of emergency, and police harassment will be

peaceful. They have informed the municipality's traffic department, the police, and the chief magistrate of the aims and route of the march.

Preparations are well under way with marshalls being briefed today and banners painted.

It is expected that the march will see East London's largest protest gathering ever.

COSATU To End Witwatersrand Boycott 13 Oct

*MB2509154589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1527 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 25 SAPA—The Witwatersrand [Wits] regional executive committee of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] said today its campaign against buying from white-owned shops would continue until October 13.

The Wits regional secretary, Ariel Mabalane, said in a statement the campaign on the withdrawal of buying power and COSATU's overtime ban were "gaining momentum".

"On the other hand, the employers are interdicting the workers with the aim of forcing them to withdraw from this (overtime ban) action," the statement said.

The regional executive committee had decided the withdrawal of buying power would continue until October 13 within the Witwatersrand region.

"We call on all our people to conduct this peaceful campaign in a spirit of defiance and discipline. Only whites' and collaborators' shops must be affected," the statement said.

The executive had also decided to "defy all interdicts against the banning of overtime" and the ban would continue "even after October 13".

"...Overtime does not benefit the workers of this country, but the bosses. It is one of the reasons why the rate of unemployment is so high in this country."

Chikane Holds Talks on ANC-PAC Cooperation

*MB2509180889 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1610 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] The secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, the Reverend Frank Chikane, held talks in Tanzania today aimed at persuading two rival South African nationalist guerrilla groups to unite in the struggle against apartheid.

The Reverend Chikane begun his initiative by meeting officials from the African National Congress [ANC] based in Dar es Salaam. Mr Chikane said that the South African churches wanted the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and the ANC to join forces against South Africa's official policy of racial segregation.

The ANC had said it will talk to South Africa if the government first frees all political detainees and legalizes banned political organizations, including the ANC and PAC.

Buthelezi Calls for Inkatha Guidance

*MB2309152089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1442 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[SAPA PR Wire service issued by: The KwaZulu Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] September 23, Ulundi, Saturday [dateline as received]—Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called for his Inkatha Central Committee's guidance in the light of serious obstacles to a continuation of the peace initiative between inkatha and the ANC/UDF/COSATU [African National Congress/United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance.

In his presidential address to a special meeting of the committee, he disclosed that the future of the peace talks was being bedevilled by certain factors.

One related to differences between Inkatha and the alliance over the composition of delegations who would attend proposed peace talks between presidents of the organisations.

And another related to questions of the alliance's peace bona fides following a recent strong attack on Buthelezi by leading ANC spokesman Mr Thabo Mbeki and a document purporting to be an instruction to alliance members to use the talks to undermine Inkatha leaders.

Dr Buthelezi disclosed that the original composition proposal was for Inkatha, the ANC, the UDF and COSATU each to send five delegates to the meeting of presidents.

Inkatha had rejected this on the grounds that it would be outnumbered virtually three-to-one because the ANC/UDF/COSATU alliance was what he called "one political conglomerate." It had counter-proposed therefore that it and the alliance should each appoint 20 delegates.

The UDF/COSTU group's Dr D. Mji and Mr A. Erwin had then proposed, through Inkatha Secretary-General Dr Oscar Dhlomo, that Inkatha, the ANC, the UDF and COSATU could each send as many delegates as it wished, with a minimum of 10. Inkatha could bring as many delegates it deemed fit and the ANC/UDF/COSATU gave the assurance that their delegations would consist of "approximately 10."

Dr Buthelezi said that the latest proposal still included the insistence that the ANC, UDF and COSATU were separate organisations. He asked the Central Committee to decide whether it agreed with that assessment because this would determine how the proposal should be seen.

His own view was that however many delegates were sent by who, on any matter of disagreement the others

could still maintain that they outnumbered Inkatha by three to one and still say this meant that "so many millions outnumber out 1.7 million membership."

On the question of the ANC's peace bona fides, Dr Buthelezi pointed out that the exiled organisation was now facing the reality that if it wasn't there (at national, all-race negotiations in South Africa), negotiations would take place without it.

On the one hand, the ANC was now untruthfully claiming that it had always wanted a negotiated future. But at the same time it was still emphasising the need for an escalated armed struggle and pressing for a punitive isolation of this country that would further the end of such violence.

In support of this, he quoted remarks by the ANC's Mr Mbeki at a June 22 news conference in Copenhagen where he attacked his (Buthelezi's) credentials as a leader and painted him as a government stooge.

"This is the man who, they say, would have to represent the ANC if there were an Inkatha/ANC/UDF/COSATU peace initiative meeting now that Mr Oliver Tambo is indisposed," Dr Buthelezi said.

"The (Copenhagen) statements can only be deliberately aimed at sabotaging the peace talks and making it impossible for me to have anything to do with them."

The Inkatha president also read from a document in his possession headed, "COSATU/UDF/Inkatha Peace Talks," and subtitled, "Guidelines for Comrades."

The document detailed means by which members of the "UDF/COSATU alliance" could undermine Inkatha—by, among other things, discrediting Buthelezi and its other leaders—and take control of the peace initiative. It also called for "selective violence" against Inkatha members who "do not respond to our friendly attitude."

Dr Buthelezi read a memorandum from the alliance's Dr Mji and Mr Erwin in which they denied that any Durban or Pietermaritzburg UDF/COSATU structure was behind the "Guidelines to Comrades" and said that it would either have been written by "an individual member of our organisations" or, "more sinister," by people "trying to sabotage our efforts."

He had certain difficulties over this. One concerned the document's real source, and one was of these that it gave effect to what Mr Mbeki had said as official ANC spokesman. [sentence as received]

Another was that the alliance, while Inkatha was still negotiating with it and still committed to synchronising liberation efforts with it, was busy conducting mass demonstrations and consumer boycotts which Inkatha was deliberately not told about and excluded from. However, it was then branded as the villain which was sabotaging the liberation struggle.

Dr Buthelezi said he had two conflicting difficulties: "One is the difficulty of going ahead with talks about peace with those who lack bona fides as peace makers.

"On the other hand, I have the difficulty of working for a multi-party democracy and wanting political opposition to sit on the other side of the negotiating table with me."

It was therefore important to him for the Central Committee to pronounce finally on the matter. He called for Dr Dhlomo and national Inkatha chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose to "play devil's advocate" in favour of accepting the alliance's latest proposals for a joint meeting.

Dr Buthelezi called for every Central Committee member to get up and talk about the matter and said, "I will live with whatever decision you make."

Inkatha Criticizes ANC, Demands Apology

*MB2409114289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 24 Sep 89*

[Text] Ulundi Sept 24 SAPA—Inkatha said today it was dismayed at the vitriolic attack on its president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and demanded a public apology from Mr Thabo Mbeki and the ANC [African National Congress].

At its special meeting in Ulundi today the Central Committee of Inkatha referred to the ANC's recent endorsement of the Inkatha and UDF/COSATU [United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] peace initiatives and said: "We are now totally dismayed at the vitriolic attack made against Inkatha and our president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi by Mr Thabo Mbeki at a press conference held in Copenhagen on the 27th June this year.

"We record our shock and state our conviction that while such attacks take place, Mr Mbeki and the ANC endorse themselves out of any prospects of being involved in peace initiatives and unity talks with Inkatha."

Inkatha has demanded an unconditional public apology from Mr Mbeki and the ANC.

In a statement today the Central Committee of Inkatha said it rejected the suggestion by the ANC/UDF/COSATU alliance to be regarded as separate organisations for the purpose of the proposed president's meeting.

"While we do so, however, we do not wish that differences of opinion about this matter jeopardise prospects of the summit peace meeting which has been suggested."

"We have agreed amongst ourselves that Inkatha will send a delegation of 10 to the proposed talks on the understanding that others also affected by violence should attend the talks."

Among those Inkatha has proposed to send to the meeting are UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] and the Natal region of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] in exile.

The committee described the document entitled COSATU/UDF/Inkatha Peace Talks—Guidelines for Comrades as provocative and an obvious attempt to wreck all peace initiatives.

Inkatha said it accepted Dr D Mji and Mr A Erwin had no knowledge of the document or its origin.

The committee declared a moratorium on further talks between Inkatha and UDF/COSATU until there were prospects for peace and black unity progress.

22 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2209114189

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

State Must 'Clamp Down' on Radicals' Unrest—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 September in its page 6 editorial points out South Africa "faces a proliferation of marches, counter-marches, demonstrations, acts of defiance, consumer boycotts and other protests. It is as if the decision by Mr F.W. de Klerk, now State President, to allow the marches in Cape Town and Johannesburg was a signal to all sorts of organisations to get into the act. It wasn't." F.W. de Klerk "cannot appear to be reimposing the security clampdowns of his predecessor for fear of impeding the spirit of negotiation and goodwill that he has already engendered." However, he also "cannot allow the country to descend into a turmoil of marches, counter-marches, demonstrations and acts of gross defiance of the law." THE CITIZEN believes that "if the radicals try to recreate the conditions of unrest from which the country suffered in 1984-86, the government should clamp down hard on them, even if by doing so it offends overseas governments or makes the negotiation of a new deal more difficult."

THE STAR

Claims of SWAPO Atrocities 'Ring of Truth'—"The atrocities committed by SWAPO's [South-West Africa People's Organization] security thugs in Angola are only now coming fully and horribly into focus," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 September. "The stories of torture, rape and inhuman confinement brought back by surviving victims have a uniform ring of truth." It is "difficult to predict whether disclosure of the atrocities will cost SWAPO many votes in the election for a constituent assembly in November." But if SWAPO wins a dominant majority there must be "serious misgivings" about the "fitness of leaders who condoned such abhorrent behaviour to dictate the shape of Namibia's constitution and to govern the country."

They should "not be allowed to step into positions of influence and prestige in the new Namibia."

Warders Use Electric Prods on Prisoners—A second editorial on the same page refers to allegations that South African prison warders are using electric cattle prods to "control prisoners in 'unmanageable situations'." "Administering electric shocks to prisoners—as if they were cattle—seems, on the face of it, to be barbaric. If it is defensible, the Prisons Department should defend it openly. Simply to suggest that the public has no right even to ask questions is—well, simply unacceptable."

BUSINESS DAY

SWAPO Loses Cohesion Under 'Exposure'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 September in a page 14 editorial says: The decline of SWAPO since the confinement and withdrawal of South African military forces has emphasised once again the political truth on which democracy is based: that evil is destroyed by exposure to the light. So long as SWAPO was banned, a perceived victim of South African oppression, its sins were automatically forgiven." SWAPO's leaders "thrived, as do Oliver Tambo and Govan Mbeki and Joe Slovo, on the mystique of exile. Deprived of that mystique, SWAPO's leaders have quickly been cut down to size, and the cohesion of SWAPO itself has been brought into question. A pity it was not permitted to happen sooner."

SOWETAN

Police Restraint on Marches Comes to End—"Having acted with some sophistication and restraint in the past two weeks, the police broke up an 'illegal' march in Durban yesterday and arrested people," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 22 September. "While these marches may have been 'illegal', our suspicions—that the police restraint shown in Cape Town and Pretoria last week would soon come to an end—are being confirmed."

Restrictions on Press Likely To Continue—Joe Thloloe writes in his "Perspective" column on page 15 on the speculation that the emergency regulations affecting the press might be the first to be lifted, saying "the bulk of the charges that newspaper editors, including my boss, are facing now are not under the emergency regulations. The police have gone back to their normal arsenal of the Internal Security Act, the Police Act, the Prisons Act, etc. Truth is that even without the emergency regulations, reporting news in this country is still like crawling through a mine field." F.W. de Klerk "is not about to remove the mines and to allow the media and the public to get to the truth unharmed. No, sir. He is interested only in the public relations points that he might score."

NEW NATION

Marches Signify New 'Energy,' 'Urgency'—"The forces of democracy are advancing at a rapid pace," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 22-28 September. "The marches and those that are planned, signify a new energy, a new urgency, in the demand for the end of apartheid rule." "These advances, we have made despite the government and not because of the government. We note this because the government will try to draw maximum benefits in the international arena by projecting itself as being reasonable and even tolerant. We say to the international community that we reject the notion that F.W. de Klerk must be given time. We say he has enough authority to ensure that change takes place. He must not be given space."

DIE BURGER

Call for 'Public' Negotiations With Blacks—"Certainly the most difficult task that awaits the De Klerk government, is to initiate negotiations with black people about a new constitutional dispensation," remarks a page 16 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 19 September. "The government recognizes how urgent it is to start negotiations. Clearly the government does not want to be prescriptive about how the participants are identified. Even though participation will initially be limited, it will at least be a start." "It is self-evident that not all discussions can take place in the public eye. The contact of the talks cannot also be revealed every time, but greater visibility can be a stimulus for the whole process. Then, hopefully, the finger will not only point at the government when there are delays or when plans break down."

23 Sep Press Review

MB2309144089

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Government Must Recognize 'Realities'—"State President de Klerk's inauguration brought much hope and a few tears of pride to many sincere, well-intentioned people. For others it brought anger and tears of frustration," notes Harvey Tyson in his 23 September "Undercurrent Affairs" column in the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on page 10. "Nothing said by either side justifies the euphoria which exists in many parts of the country." "The basic realities have not changed. The Government sees no need to surrender power. The MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] does not have the strength to seize it." "All the Government has to do is to recognise the realities of demographics, politics, economics and justice by declaring that the last day of the year 2000 will be the first day of a united South African Government elected by all the people into

a single Parliament. In the meantime, all parties can be unbanned, and the debate can rage about who represents whom."

Question Whether De Klerk 'Strong Enough'—"The pomp and ceremony are now things of the past. F.W. de Klerk is Head of State and, wearing the crown, the future depends on what he does," says Joe Latakomo in his "Write On!" column on the same page. "Clearly, the Government thinks that it has not run out of options yet. But the problem is that the longer it clings to this belief, the more costly negotiations will become. Consider what could have happened had the Government entered into negotiations in the 1960s." "The question now is whether F.W. is strong enough to realise all this. To realise that he could go into history books as the man who turned South Africa around. It is, and must be, a team game. He cannot achieve it alone and the players are all there."

THE CITIZEN

Anticonscription Campaign Examined—"Considering how things stand, it was inevitable that a new anti-conscription movement would be started, since the End Conscription Campaign itself is restricted," asserts the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 September in a page 6 editorial. "It suits the ANC-SACP [African National Congress-South African Communist Party] to have young men refuse national service, since it is another form of defiance of the State and its laws." "Not all conscientious objectors are aware of the machinations of the ANC-SACP or are willing tools of these revolutionary organizations." However, the authorities "should be inquiring whether, besides objections on purely religious grounds, there may be other categories in which some form of alternative service would be appropriate."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Should Lift State of Emergency—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 20 September in its page 10 editorial states: "President de Klerk's next important decision should be to lift the state of emergency. Outside the security establishment few people see much reason for retaining such sweeping powers over the lives of citizens." "Repression has not brought peace and prosperity. It never will." The paper then notes "For much too long successive Nationalist governments have employed the shameful system of detention without trial as a weapon of political repression. Does anyone still believe that lasting security is attainable by such means?"

Vlok Criticized for Not Meeting Rockman—A second editorial on the same page criticizes Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok for being unable "to acknowledge the excesses of the riot police, who fall directly under his political control." Vlok has refused to meet with Police Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, who has spoken against "excessive violence against children and innocent bystanders in Mitchells Plain on election day [6 September]." "How high and mighty can a minister get? What rank must a police officer be before he becomes important enough for Mr Vlok's attention?" "What Lt Rockman complained about took place in public in the first place. The riot police hung out their own dirty

washing in public in the first place." "One of the major objections to the emergency regulations is that a great deal of abuse in public can be covered up. The community is indebted to Lt Rockman for exposing this instance, even if Mr Vlok isn't."

Words Not Enough—"If well-intentioned words are enough to put South Africa back on the road to peace and prosperity, yesterday's inaugural address by President de Klerk was a fair beginning," notes the 21 September CAPE TIMES in a page 8 editorial. "As the President is aware, however, what is now needed is action rather than further statements of intent." "Of course he must lift the emergency. Of course he must release Mr Nelson Mandela and his colleagues and draw them back into legitimate politics, unbanning the banned organisations, releasing detainees and so on. And he must do so quickly." "It is encouraging to hear President de Klerk speak of using 'a completely new approach' to remove obstacles to negotiation." "But he must get on with it. There is not much time."

25 Sep Press Review

MB2509123089

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

NP Responds to Reform Pressure—"If anyone has fuelled expectations it is Mr de Klerk himself with his tantalising speeches about his vision of a new South Africa," remarks the page 18 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 24 September. "In addition the Nat [National Party—NP] Five-year Plan, written so ambiguously as to be capable of meaning all things to all people, has built expectations greater than those circulating at the time of the ill-conceived Rubicon speech. Mr de Klerk has done nothing to clarify what his party means by its plan nor has he limited any expectations arising from it." "Despite all the obvious pressures on him Mr de Klerk was still careful this week to declare that none of his Government's departures from past political follies were the result of pressure. It is time to throw off the lie that South Africa does not respond to pressure. Mr de Klerk would be the most irresponsible Nat leader to date were he not to respond—and smartly—to the pressures bearing down on him because in the final analysis they will come to bear tragically on all of us."

NP Reform Promises Balanced by 'Caution'—Political correspondent David Breier writes on the same page that President F.W. de Klerk "did not make one speech at his inauguration this week—he made two. He made one for those in a hurry to change the face of South Africa. For those worried about moving too far too fast, he made another." "Every promise of drastic and rapid reform is balanced by a note of caution," and De Klerk's "deep and subtle message seems to be that the Government will negotiate with blacks, but the real decisions will be the Government's alone—and they have already decided on

their direction." However, De Klerk's "see-sawing statements" are probably "the reaction of a cautious man to the forces pulling him in two different directions." Nevertheless, De Klerk "has the awesome task of holding up both sides until his arms get tired—then he could fall either way."

SUNDAY TIMES

Action Must Follow F.W. de Klerk Goodwill—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 24 September in a page 22 editorial observes that President de Klerk, "who daily sounds more and more like the kind of sensible incrementalist South Africa needs, has hardly put a foot wrong in the early days of his administration." "But what now? A number of swift, symbolic deeds are required to lend credibility to more long-term undertakings. Mr De Klerk has been long enough in politics to know that goodwill, at home and abroad, can evaporate almost as quickly as it was generated when promises remain unaccompanied by action. Also, radical critics on his left need to be tested. The sincerity of those who profess commitment to a negotiated future will be measured by their response to substantive changes; in the absence of such changes, they can escape accountability by simply railing against empty promises."

SWAPO 'Exposed' Under Election Spotlight—"At last, under the probing spotlight of democratic elections, the uglier side of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] is being relentlessly exposed," notes a second editorial on the same page. "And what a monster lurks therein!" "Without wishing to minimise the suffering of the hapless victims who were tortured in SWAPO internment camps, the real tragedy is that it has taken so long for the truth about SWAPO to come to light. One hopes that it is not too late. Given the UN's promise of a fair and free election, the people of Namibia will have an opportunity to hold SWAPO accountable for its actions when they cast their votes on November 6."

THE CITIZEN

'Three Voices' of Democrats—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 25 September in its page 6 editorial says the Democratic Party (DP) is "not a true merger of like-minded parties." "The party cannot go on speaking with three voices, each with its own emphasis, and with the interests of the three parties which formed the DP being perpetuated through the individual members of the troika." Now that the election is over the DP "has no reason to keep the troika going unless, as Mr Malan [DP coleader] confirms, it has only a superficial unity. It is time for the DP to end the confusion—and that can only be done by choosing one leader who can rally its supporters behind him and end the three-headed, three-party image of the DP."

THE STAR

Call for End to Detention Without Trial—"There are fears that the tempo of detentions has been maintained,

even increased, since the De Klerk era began," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 September in a page 10 editorial. "There is no magic wand to wave on the road to reform," but "when it comes to detention without trial, the President does have a magic wand: he can instruct the police to abandon the practice. We would urge him to do so, even if it meant the country had to deal with turbulence and heightened tensions as a result. We don't, for a moment, think that would be the result at all. Just as protest marches, summarily legitimized, have provided a safety valve, so the release of all detainees will alleviate tension and bitterness. One day soon the victims are going to be part of the solution."

BUSINESS DAY

Reserve Bank Governor Must Keep Tight Rein on Economy—"Evidence is gathering to suggest that the economy is slowing and that, indeed, the landing may not be quite as soft as intended," says a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 September. "As soon as the signals become clearer we may, on past experience, expect a clamour for renewed stimulative measures which will undo all the good done by many months of high interest rates. That will be the first test of Chris Stals, new Governor of the Reserve bank." BUSINESS DAY believes "there is no reason why the Reserve bank should again resort to pump-pumping, negative interest rates, or excessive accommodation of credit demand. Stals has a chance to break the mould of the past, and to secure his own reputation, by keeping the reins tight."

Editorial Defends 'Lawful' Protest Marches—A second editorial on the same page says: "Marches and demonstrations are legitimate political actions, and should be lawful; looting is theft, and the looters should be arrested, tried, and sentenced by the courts. The government gets into trouble whenever it fails to make such distinctions. For the rest, it does no great harm to have crowds marching too and fro; it is a craze, like jogging, which makes people happier. And if some of them clamber over well-loved statues, like Paul Kruger's, they commit less sacrilege than policemen do when they invade cathedrals. So let it happen."

SOWETAN

Unrest Scenes Now in White Areas—"The events in Pretoria on Saturday that led to the police clashing with rightwing and leftwing protestors had a sweet poetic justice," points out the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 September. "Among other things, the scenes of unrest, which had for years been happening only in black areas, are being re-played out in white areas. What is important about this is that whites are getting a physical impression of the deep divisions and unhappiness in the country." "Rightwing lunatics have for long been accorded silent approval to stir up what is straightforward race hate, an illegal act under the country's laws. It is obvious that the blacks and others who are fighting the apartheid laws have the scent of

victory. The only way the Government will be able to deal with the problem is to get rid of the disease, not the symptoms."

RAPPORT

Appeal for Extraparliamentary 'Compromise'—"From the time of President F.W. de Klerk's appointment as NP chief leader, up to his inauguration as state president last Wednesday [20 Sep], an old spirit of defeatism made place for a fair amount of optimism," states Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 24 September in a page 30 editorial. "Nevertheless, it is no pure blessing. Nobody doubts President de Klerk's sincere reform intentions. The problem, however, is that when the details of his reform process become known, some may discover that their unrealistic expectations were too high—resulting in unpleasantness. The handling of high expectations will be very demanding for President de Klerk's political acumen." "It must be realized, however, that reform is not only in the hands of the president and his government. It's being required from him to display nerve and courage, to enter grounds where no previous NP leader has ever set foot. In all fairness, nerve and courage is asked from those outside parliament, who consider themselves his true opponents—those who will eventually sit with him at the negotiating table. Without friendly advances and compromise there will be no progress—and that cannot be achieved from one side only."

DIE BURGER

De Klerk Not Responsible for Unreasonable Expectations—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 21 September in a page 20 editorial says that after his inauguration speech F.W. de Klerk "gave firm indications of the reform directions he wants to steer South Africa into. These are in keeping with the NP's 5-Year Action Plan for which Mr de Klerk, as leader of the party, asked and received a mandate for." De Klerk also referred to the fact that expectations were created, and DIE BURGER says "he cannot accept responsibility for unreasonable expectations that may arise. In addition, the government is opposed to radical organizations that are only interested in a takeover of power. They eliminate themselves from the negotiation process. The government will continue to act against violence and terrorism with a firm hand. Obviously the De Klerk government will try to maintain a balance that must serve to the advantage of the country's people."

ANC-SWAPU Punishment Camps Compared—"According to reports in the British media the atrocities in SWAPO's punishment camps are arousing greater resentment," notes a page 24 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 20 September. The upholding of moral values by the Western media is "welcomed" but "do they see any difference between SWAPO and the ANC [African National Congress]? The ANC has also become notorious for its punishment camps. The difference is that very few ANC members

have so far had the opportunity to tell of their experiences. There is nevertheless the witness of Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth, who, as a South African spy, experienced the torture and alarming conditions in the so-called Quatro camp. Is her word worth less than that of former SWAPO prisoners?"

BEELD

De Klerk Shares Negotiation Responsibility With Opponents—"When State President F.W. de Klerk drove away from the Union Buildings following his inauguration speech, he entered a long, risky path," observes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 21 September. "Clearly his undertakings to renew create strong expectations. He is aware of the dangers in this. But with his friendly style, openness, and repeated emphasis of his commitment to change he already succeeds in sharing responsibility for the negotiation process with his opponents. They now face the danger that if negotiations do not take shape, the international community will view them as being equally responsible."

Tutu Objections to Mandela Release—"All day, everyday Archbishop Tutu demands Mr Nelson Mandela's release," points out a second editorial on the same page. "But the more speculation there is about his release, the more objections the bishop raises. Look at his reaction to Minister Gerrit Viljoen's remarks about the government's priority list with regard to detainees such as the ANC leader. He does not welcome it; instead he talks about the state of emergency that needs to be lifted." "Bishop Tutu creates the impression that he only thinks of himself. In a new South Africa, as a self-appointed liberator, he will no longer frolic in the sea of admiration of an uninformed people abroad."

DIE SUIDWESTER

'Perspective' on SWAPO Violence—Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans on 15 September refers to the death of SWAPO official Anton Lubowski, saying "the matter needs to be placed in proper perspective." DIE SUIDWESTER asks two questions: "Is the person who pulled the trigger the only guilty one? Is there not a strange contradiction in the intense reaction to the death of Advocate Lubowski as opposed to the silence with regard to other incidents of manslaughter?" In relation to the first question DIE SUIDWESTER believes "those responsible for the creation of a situation where lawlessness and violence reigns in South-West are no less guilty than whoever pulled the trigger of the Russian AK-47. That includes the world that allowed the UN, against all rights and reason with regard to SWAPO's use of violence, to approve SWAPO, helped finance it, and urged its member states to support its violence." In relation to the second question, DIE SUIDWESTER finds it "strange that many of those who reacted so strongly to Advocate Lubowski's death did not find it necessary to speak out against the death of police Constable Willem Nel in Otjiwarongo over the weekend."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Nujoma Not Creator of Namibian Freedom—Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 17 September says in its page 8 editorial SWAPO's Sam Nujoma's return to Namibia is "ironic." "Mr Nujoma returns here when many, many Namibians will never put their feet on the ground of their fatherland. Mr Nujoma is here in living person when many people have already decayed in the unknown—in mass graves, some of which they had to dig themselves." Nujoma has entered a country of "order and decency. Murder, manslaughter, mutilation, and intimidation for political reasons was not brought into the country by us. A party like the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] initiated a democratic process since 1977 and freed the people. The freedom Mr Nujoma finds here now was not created by him."

SWAPO 'Intimidation' in North—A page 4 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 20 September says SWAPO "has no shortage of equivocation. In Windhoek and the other central and southern areas the story of peace is told." But, "what do we hear from various sources in the northern regions?" DIE REPUBLIKEIN asks: "Does Mr Nujoma deny that during a gathering in Rundu one of his speakers said the war will continue if SWAPO loses the election? Does Mr Nujoma deny that a PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] member told schoolchildren in Ongwediva that those who could vote should vote for SWAPO or the war would continue? Does he deny these same children were advised to go to Angola if SWAPO loses the election?" "It is one thing to be friendly in front of the cameras," but it is "quite another thing to intimidate people at night."

26 Sep Press Review

MB2609095789

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

State Must Legitimize Protest—"The right to protest is again under threat, even though Government has gone some way in recent days to allow demonstrations hitherto considered out of bounds," warns a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 September. "First, some protests have led to violence. And, second, some protest groups refuse to apply for permission to hold demonstrations, even though they might possibly obtain permission if they ask." THE STAR advises Pretoria not to get "cold feet now. Instead of threatening to tighten up on protests in ways which can only lead to new tensions, it should be looking at ways to streamline procedures to reduce friction. After all, the more that is done to establish sound democratic practices, the fewer protests there need be."

Thatcher Visit To Force Pace of Reform—"Despite official denials, it seems clear that Mrs Thatcher has dropped a deliberate hint to British newspapers about

visiting South Africa next year," observes a second editorial on the same page. "A 'leak' of this kind could be seen either as an attempt to force the pace of movement here, or as a sign that the De Klerk administration has given her some or other assurance of the kind she has been waiting for." If Thatcher is to "remain steadfast in opposing sanctions she needs tangible evidence that Pretoria is changing its ways—either the release of Mr Mandela and/or other prisoners, the lifting or easing of the emergency, or whatever else may be seen as a positive step towards the new order promised by Mr de Klerk."

BUSINESS DAY

Voters Like 'Fuzziness' of Democratic Policy—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 September says in a page 16 editorial: "The DP [Democratic Party] has ignored all our past advice on the need to elect a single leader, and it may well have been wise to do so. After all, the troika succeeded beyond expectations, perhaps because English voters actually like the fuzziness of image and policy that results from having three leaders. Clarity in politics is not necessarily a virtue."

Electrified Border Fence—"The churchmen who object to the existence of an electrified fence on the border which is intended to keep both refugees and armed men from easily entering the country have a point: the very idea of placing a mortal obstacle in the path of starving or frightened peasants is abhorrent," remarks a second editorial on the same page. However, "that leaves the problems of the border unsolved. Security is perhaps the least of the problems; armed men can be hunted down after they have crossed into this country, though at some cost. The prospective flood of refugees from shattered African countries is more difficult to deal with." "The protesting churchmen can help by appealing to the broader international community—the Europeans and Americans in particular—to offer a haven to the refugees, with South Africa as a transit point."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Must 'Control' Security Forces—Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on page 4 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 22 September that "to most people in all groups Mr De Klerk comes across as a thoroughly approachable man, conciliatory and given to compromise rather than head-on confrontation." While these are "positive qualities" it is "not yet clear whether Mr De Klerk can also muster the toughness and determination which will be needed—if he is to gain control of the security forces, for example." If F.W. de Klerk cannot enforce discipline in the South African Police "he is not going to make it anywhere else. There is also the menace of Right-wing terrorism, which some people believe is condoned or even fostered by elements in the security establishment." Furthermore, President de Klerk "talks of removing the 'deep gulf of mistrust, suspicion and fear among all South Africans'. But there can be no shred of political trust between the MDM

[Mass Democratic Movement] and the De Klerk government unless the suspicion is allayed that death squads are stalking the land with impunity."

TRANSVALER

Angolan Reconciliation Before Ties With Pretoria—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 22 September in a page 8 editorial points out Angola has become the 152d member country of the World Bank and Angolan Finance Minister Augusto Teixeira de Matos "called for regional cooperation and asked for ties with all countries from 'Pretoria to the north of Angola'. This is what South Africa has for years been trying to do." But "Angola will also have to realize that there should be true reconciliation between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] before such attempts can be established. At present there appears to be a conspiracy to get rid of Dr Jonas Savimbi." TRANSVALER further says "the United States says it still supports UNITA and has called on African leaders to engineer free elections and reconciliation. Hopefully, the U.S. will not leave these developments at words, so that the peace initiative can continue full steam ahead."

DIE BURGER

De Klerk 'Eager' To Reform—"Mr de Klerk's strong reform oriented speech at his inauguration as state president further contributed to the impression that he is eager to reform quickly," remarks Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 22 September in a page 20 editorial. "His commitment to negotiation to include black people in the democratic process and to move away from white domination, will have a wide response from reasonable leaders abroad. The big danger is that the expectations of the Western governments with regard to the De Klerk regime will not make allowance for the South African realities." "There is no doubt about the sincere intentions of Mr de Klerk. There is, however, no instant recipe for South Africa's issues, and negotiation can only progress significantly if black leaders are prepared to grab the opportunities that Mr de Klerk wants to create."

BEELD

March Organizers Not in Search of Peace—Referring to the protest marches in Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 25 September in a page 10 editorial says "every day it becomes clearer the organizers of the marches want anything but peace. One wonders how many of the marchers recognize what they are being used for—people like the two arch-bishops, Reverend Denis Hurley, and Reverend Michael Nuttall who were shocked and threatened on Friday to withdraw from the 'freedom march' in Durban because there were going to be Communist flags in the procession. Do these two religious leaders want to tell us they did not know who they would be mixing with in such protests?"

THE NAMIBIAN

Democratic Alliance 'Intimidatory Actions'—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 19 September: "There may be a minimal number of person-to-person intimidatory actions from supporters of other political groups against the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], but without a doubt the Alliance wins the contest for provocation on the larger scale. Their actions in Katutura alone this week constituted a serious breach of the Code of Conduct they signed with several other parties in the presence of UN Special Representative, Martti Ahtisaari." "To my knowledge SWAPO has not tried to stage a march or demonstration outside the home of DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge, and neither have they marched through Katutura stoning homes. Let the DTA sling whatever amount of political mud it wants at the SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, but leave him alone in his private capacity in his home."

Farmers' 'Hold Over' Laborers—The page 7 editorial comments on Namibian farmworkers who are "being paid a pittance each month, getting a bag of sugar and mealie meal [corn] as the main source of compensation. It is high time this section of the community was allowed more freedom and mobility. Even the unions have hesitated to tackle this issue due to the power of the individual farmers and their hold over the workers."

DIE SUIDWESTER

Parties Make 'Flagrant' Election Promises—Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans on 22 September in its page 6 editorial says "one alarming aspect" that has

surfaced during the election campaign is "the extent to which some participants are guilty of flagrant promise politics. More and better of everything is promised to the voting public of whom many are unfortunately uninformed. This includes longer maternity leave, more and better clinics, pensions, sports fields, schools, education, name but any imaginable need and some or other party will promise to fulfill this need." "Without mentioning names at this stage, we want to call on party leaders to behave more responsibly. It is also necessary for people to get the message that independence will not cause the sky to fall in South-West Africa, even though it will be called Namibia."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

UN Investigation into SWAPO Detainees—The UN Transition Assistance Group's (UNTAG) "investigation in Angola in connection with detainees [held by SWAPO] is hardly worth the paper this small argument is conducted on," remarks the page 6 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 22 September. The questions DIE REPUBLIKEIN asks are, among others: "Can we know where UNTAG traveled to? With whom did UNTAG conduct interviews? Did UNTAG find any empty camps?" "It is easy to say the UNTAG team found nothing and no-one. But what does this mean for a representative body of the international community that these people did not exist and were never detained? Worst of all, SWAPO announced the results of the investigation through Mr Moses Garoeb! One would expect Mr Martti Ahtisaari to announce that. The question is also not what UNTAG did not find; the question is: Where are the people? If UNTAG could not find anything then Mr Ahtisaari should not supply an answer, he should ask a question."

Angola

Savimbi Meets With Ivorian, Kenyan Leaders

MB2409061789 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade President Dr Savimbi has met with Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny for 1 and a 1/2 hours, with whom he discussed problems relating to peace and national reconciliation in Angola. This follows Savimbi's visit to the Kingdom of Morocco where he met with His Majesty King Hassan II.

Afterwards Comrade President Dr Savimbi met with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in Nakuru, the city where the historic Nakuru accords on peace and national reconciliation in Angola were signed in 1975. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi informed President arap Moi about the state of the ongoing negotiations between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], particularly the failed Harare and Kinshasa summits. Understanding of and support for the cause and objectives for which UNITA has been untiringly fighting were the hallmark of all meetings Comrade President Dr Savimbi held with African leaders during his tour. The African statesmen expressed their ardent desire to see peace and national reconciliation established in Angola without exiling or integrating Angolans.

Foreign Minister: U.S., RSA Pressuring Savimbi

MB2309200289 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1929 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Sao Tome, 23 Sep (ANGOP)—Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem has accused the United States and South Africa of pressuring the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] chief into rejecting the peace plan that the African heads of state approved at the Gbadolite summit. The Angolan foreign minister said this during an exclusive interview with Sao Tomean journalists at the recent Kinshasa summit. President Manuel Pinto da Costa represented Sao Tome and Principe at that summit.

To support his statement, Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem said that Jonas Savimbi approved the plan before the summit and that in Gbadolite "he confirmed what he had initially accepted."

In an interview broadcast by the Sao Tomean national radio and television on 22 September, the Angolan foreign minister stated that "Savimbi had initially expressed full agreement with the program, but a few days later, because of U.S. and South African pressures restricting his behavior, he backed down and has been rejecting the Gbadolite principles ever since."

After praising Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa's "positive role in the search for peace in Angola," the Angolan foreign minister said that the goal of the U.S. and South African attitudes is to "safeguard their strategic interests in southern Africa in general, and Angola in particular."

He affirmed that after blocking the implementation of the Gbadolite principles, UNITA had "elected to escalate aggression as a means to end the conflict" instead of using dialogue, which "is currently being used to resolve regional conflicts."

Referring to the draft declaration that Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko will present to Jonas Savimbi, Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem expressed optimism and said that the UNITA leader will eventually accept it "if he wants to prove to the world that he is the head of a so-called liberation movement."

Official Denounces U.S. Support for UNITA

AB2309152589 Dakar PANA in English 1318 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] United Nations, 23 Sept (PANA)—The permanent representative of Angola to the United Nations, Mr Manuel Pacavira, has said that in spite of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from his country, the United States has refused to open diplomatic relations with Angola.

In a statement released on Friday, Mr Pacavira said instead of allowing mutual diplomatic presence in Luanda and in [words indistinct] President George Bush had publicly pledged support for UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Jonas Savimbi.

He said in spite of this recognition, Angola would continue to take diplomatic initiatives to persuade the United States to normalise relations. Mr Pacavira said at the 22 June meeting in Gbadolite attended by the heads of state of 18 African countries, Savimbi had agreed to temporary and voluntary retirement for himself and the integration of UNITA elements into the mainstream of Angolan life.

He said the eight African heads of state who met in Harare on 22 August had confirmed Savimbi's acceptance of the agreement.

"But now, Savimbi is denying this agreement and making new and different demands such as the dissolution of the Angolan Government, formation of a transitional government, elections and so on," Mr Pacavira said.

He said Savimbi was being encouraged in his actions by the United States and South Africa and urged international opinion to refuse to accept outside interference in Angola's affairs.

UNITA Claims 65 Angolan Troops Killed*AU2509202989 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 25 (AFP)—The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said Monday it had killed 65 government soldiers in recent skirmishes in northern and central Angola.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said the clashes had occurred in the northern enclave of Cabinda and in the central provinces of Moxico and Bie.

UNITA also accused the Angolan Air Force of dropping toxic bombs on rebel positions in the Mavinga region, located in the southeastern province of Cuando Cubango on three consecutive days earlier this month.

UNITA said it two of its members were killed and another 16 wounded in the clashes.

On Sunday, UNITA claimed it had killed 55 Luanda soldiers in three different provinces, suffering 4 dead and 38 wounded in its own ranks, and accused the government of dropping poison bombs in northeastern Lunda Province.

The fighting comes amid continued efforts by some African heads of state to rekindle a faltering peace process between the U.S.-backed rebels, led by Jonas Savimbi, and the Marxist government in Luanda.

Dos Santos Receives U.S. Trans-Africa Leader*MB2509220289 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] This afternoon Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Randall Robinson, executive director of the Trans-Africa organization. The U.S. delegation has come to Luanda at the invitation of the Angolan Government, with whom it will discuss ways of normalizing relations between Angola and the United States and of strengthening trade relations between the two countries.

These issues were discussed during the Trans-Africa delegation's meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy.

The delegation, which is scheduled to remain in the country until Thursday, will also visit Huambo Province.

Botswana**12,000 Striking Teachers Resume Work***MB2509155989 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] Gaborone Sep 25 SAPA—A three-week strike by primary school teachers throughout the country ended today, the BOPA [Botswana Press Agency] national news agency reports.

All the estimated 12,000 teachers, who boycotted classes because of dissatisfaction over the outcome of a job evaluation exercise, resumed work today.

For the past three weeks, only headmasters, their deputies and a few teachers taught at the schools.

The teachers had demanded increases in salary to reduce the gap between them and headmasters.

They warned that if their demands were not met, they would not go resume classes. But the government reacted by warning the strikers they risked dismissal. The government also withheld the salaries of those on strike.

Mozambique**Reportage on Army's 25th Anniversary Activities****Chissano, Chipande Address Generals***MB2409193289 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Sep 89*

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces, said in Maputo today that the fact that we are ready to find peaceful means to end terrorism does not mean that we should allow continued genocide in our country.

Joaquim Chissano was addressing Army generals who, led by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande, read a message on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] and Revolution Day, marked tomorrow.

President Joaquim Chissano said in his speech that there is a need for greater vigilance in our armed forces because of the fact that there are signs of increasingly serious and decisive contacts with the armed bandit ringleaders. The president said: It is our duty to defend our economy because it is there to serve our people. He added that there is no economic sabotage that is not against the people.

In the message presented by Defense Minister General Alberto Chipande, the FPLM forces reaffirmed their loyalty to the Frelimo Party. The message stated that the Mozambique Armed Forces would continue their tireless fight against the bandits and the aggressor as long as there were acts of aggression and destabilization against our country.

Alberto Chipande expressed satisfaction with the achievements the Mozambique Armed Forces have made in the past 25 years. He said that despite the difficult economic situation facing our country, and reflected in our Army's logistics, the Mozambican soldier has been able to maintain high levels of patriotism and fighting readiness.

[Begin Chipande recording] We celebrate the 25th anniversary of the launching of the struggle for the national liberation only a few months after we held the fifth Frelimo Party congress. The historic Frelimo Party congress defined concrete tasks for our country's activities in all spheres, including economic and social. It defined specific tasks for our Armed Forces.

Accordingly, our national defense and security policy currently is realized in the following three different fields: the organization of the Armed Forces, the mobilization and organization of our entire self-defense, and the establishment of a war economy. In other words, this means that we have to equip our armed forces to guarantee the defense of the fatherland, to guarantee peace and tranquility, and to guarantee the safety our borders, thus creating conditions to carry out the tasks of national reconstruction, progress, and an integral development of our beautiful country.

This being the case, apart from the main effort in the field of reorganizing our armed forces, particular attention has been paid to mobilizing and organizing our entire self-defense. Accordingly, through the territorial defense and security system, our people are directly participating in the defense of their lives and property, and in the defense of production units and villages.

The people's militia and the people's vigilance groups are an integral part of this territorial defense and security system. The correct operation of these two bodies enables our armed forces to concentrate on fulfilling their principal task, which is defending our fatherland and our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. [end recording]

Chissano 'Speech' 24 Sep

MB2509100089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1803 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano to Armed Forces generals marking the Mozambican Army's 25th anniversary in Maputo on 24 September—recorded]

[Text] Our struggle for national liberation and against foreign occupation, exploitation, and domination will be 25 years old at midnight, 24 September.

Ours was a struggle for freedom for all our people, for all people in the People's Republic of Mozambique today. This means that, at midnight, we will complete a quarter of a century of this struggle.

It sounds like a long time, but, if we think that foreign domination of our country lasted centuries, we will understand how difficult it would be to eliminate all its traces. Thus, this is still only a short period, giving us the right to be proud about our people's feats. After all, what we call the Mozambican Armed Forces began when our people took up arms. We, army officers, joined the struggle as people so that we could free ourselves as people. We fought for each other's interests; we fought to

save each other's lives; we fought to liberate each other from slavery and domination; we fought to create freedom; we fought so that we could all freely build a united and strong nation.

This is why we had to keep our weapons in hand, even after 10 years of armed struggle and achieving national independence. Our people have always had to be armed. Because of combat requirements, we had to organize ourselves in new ways. We had to form the Mozambican Armed Forces, but we took the care to preserve the abbreviation FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]. After all, the liberation process continues; thus, the FPLM's importance must always be on our soldiers's minds.

We are proud because we have been able to keep and consolidate our independence. We have even managed to create conditions to launch economic development, despite enemy attempts to make Mozambique's independence unviable and to thwart our economic, social, and cultural development.

In these 15 years since 1975, our tasks have been doubled. We have had to consolidate our independence, defend against foreign aggression, defend and consolidate national unity, and create conditions for launching the economic development process.

These were very difficult years. After the fourth congress we feel we really have the resources to achieve greater gains. We have the resources to become stronger as a country and a nation and to secure a place among the nations of the world. We can achieve the respect we deserve. Past friends became even closer friends. Those who hesitated, began to understand us better and became friends. I can say today that even those who were allies of Portuguese colonialism during the national liberation armed struggle are with us now. They understand there is no room for division in Mozambique.

Our struggle is for unity, peace, cooperation, and development. They understand that the words national independence carry real significance in our country. They understand that our country is no arena to fight over influences. They understand that we are people who must be respected and with whom they could and should cooperate, within the framework of relevant international laws and of the principles of respect, reciprocity, equality, and equity. All this happened because we, the armed people changed into Mozambican Armed Forces and defense and security forces, have known how to stay close to the people and to be part of their aspirations.

If we were to make an historical analysis, we could cite this example:

During the national liberation armed struggle, we had refugees, Mozambican people who fled to neighboring countries, such as Tanzania, in Rutamba, (Mohupur), in refugee camps in Songea Province, in Mtwara, and in Mbeya. We had refugees in Zambia, Swaziland, and

Malawi. Even then, who was concerned with the lives and survival of those refugees? It was the Mozambican Liberation Front, Frelimo.

It was up to Frelimo to organize those refugees. Even before international organizations came to their rescue, it was the Mozambique Liberation Front that used its own human resources to take medical care and food to the people.

We have refugees today in the same countries, and, once again, it is Frelimo that is there helping them, cooperating with international organizations to support the refugees, for their survival, medical assistance, education, and culture.

Refugees in neighboring countries have not had their links with our administrative authorities severed. This means that, in those days, the people were fleeing from colonialism. They fled from the war imposed by colonialism. They were not fleeing from Frelimo. Our people today take refuge abroad not because they are against the Mozambican authorities or against the Mozambican Armed Forces. They flee because of terrorism waged against us from abroad. Thus, the connections between Frelimo and the people and the people and the armed forces leave no room for distinctions or limits. These links make Frelimo, the armed forces and the people one and the same. This has been one of our Armed Forces' merits.

We recently held the fifth congress. Our Army, Air Force, Navy, police, and defense and security forces played important roles in holding the fifth congress. They created conditions for democracy to be implemented fully. I think that, if the world has been attentive, many in the world must have learned from the exercise of democracy in our country. The words popular power have a clear significance. It has been implemented in a concrete and powerful manner. This happened despite enemy attempts to prevent the exercise of democracy in our country. The congress was held amid great victories by our armed forces, notably in central Mozambique. After the great victories of 1987, the victories of 1989 are indisputable. They are visible. They create irreversible conditions of progress for peace. The fifth congress was, therefore, able to make decisions on the country's economic, political and social life and to strengthen the capabilities of the Armed Forces and of the defense and security forces at large.

Thus, I can say now that the Armed Forces' task has been facilitated. It suffices that we consult the Central Committee report to the fifth congress. The Congress approved that report. We only have to study it. Each officer, noncommissioned officer, and soldier must study it and discharge his duties according to those decisions.

It is enough that we consult the program approved by the congress; it suffices to consult party statutes, for we will have better and clearer knowledge about what we are defending and what we want to achieve. We will also

know more about how to increase our discipline and combat preparedness. We will know our roles so that we can create the material conditions we need for our social lives and for the effective discharge of our combat tasks to defend our country.

By safeguarding the fifth congress' proceeding, the armed forces defended the exercise of democracy and national unity. This is the continued task of the armed forces. They must serve as an example for constructing national unity. They must do so through their work, relations (among themselves), composure, and relations with the people at large. By safeguarding the holding of the Frelimo Party Fifth Congress, they defended the establishment of conditions permitting correct decisions, and these decisions came from our people themselves. Now, it is important to defend implementation of those decisions. We know that the enemy plans to impede their implementation. The enemy is aware that the decisions are indisputable; they indisputably reflect the Mozambican people's desires. The enemy knows that the people are willing to implement those decisions, which is why the enemy has already devised plans to destabilize and prevent the implementation of those decisions. Sometimes, it even tries to claim that those decisions are their own. The enemy is already speaking about its victories over certain decisions.

However, if we go back to our party policy concerning the armed forces since 1964—when we were only a guerrilla movement—we will see that we have been consistent. Thus, there is no reason for us to bend. No one can break our backbone. We shall always hold our heads high.

Thus, we must defend our people so that they can do their duties. We are now conducting increasingly serious and decisive contacts with the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandit ring-leaders. This requires great vigilance among the Armed Forces. We must act on the basis of democratic principles. The Armed Forces must not allow the armed bandits to continue doing violent deeds, terrorizing and murdering the people. The fact that we are willing to find peaceful ways to end terrorism will not prevent us from trying to stop the ongoing genocide in our country. We have the duty of defending our economy. This is obligatory, because our economy must serve the people. There is no sabotage that is not against the people. Sabotage operations against our railroads and the destruction of buses, trucks, energy infrastructures, boats, tractors, plantations, and cellars are all against the people.

Thus, we have the duty and right to continue the struggle until reason prevails, because we fight on the basis of reason and of the people's desire.

At midnight on 25 September, we shall begin another quarter of a century, which will certainly be followed by another, to be followed by a century, and then another. We want our party's and Armed Forces' positive traditions to

be continued through time. The call made to the Mozambican people at midnight on 25 September must be repeated every year and every day. The call was for all Mozambican men, all Mozambican women, all workers, intellectuals, soldiers, office workers and, in short, all our people.

Our call now is that we must win the struggle for our economic, cultural, social, and political development so that we can consolidate true and real democracy, as well international peace and solidarity.

The struggle continues!

Thank you.

Chissano March 'Speech' 25 Sep

*MB2509101189 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0832 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at ceremony marking the Mozambican Army's 25th anniversary at Heroes' Square, in Maputo—live]

[Text] Mozambican people, from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River:

We had the opportunity yesterday to say a few words regarding this date and to salute our defense and security forces. We had the opportunity of recalling the heroism of all Mozambican people, which inspired us to achieve victory after victory against Portuguese colonialism since 25 September 1964 to consolidate national unity.

Today, 25 years later, we are here once again, united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, to celebrate our victories. These victories are significant because, yet again, we have ably resisted foreign forces seeking to keep us divided so they could better exploit and dominate us. Once again, we are here to say no to division and no to foreign domination. We refuse to be used for purposes that are not in the best interests of our sons, our parents, and our families. We, the armed people and the defense and security forces, are all here to say we want a united, strong, prosperous, and developed fatherland.

We have known how to win the war against colonialism. We have known how to consolidate our national independence. The fact that we are celebrating our Armed Forces' and revolution's 25th anniversary means that we are celebrating our revolution's gains. The fact that we are celebrating 25 years is an indication that we can, and certainly will, win the battles imposed on us in the economic, social, and cultural fields. This means that we must win the struggle to develop our country. This means that we must win the struggle for peace and cooperation with all countries in Africa and the world. We successfully achieved our independence and, after independence, we were able to transform those who hated and mistrusted us and those who were our enemies into friends. We shall know how to transform all Mozambicans, including those who fight against us today, into sons of our Mozambican family.

There is no other force to lead us to victory except the force that has led us since 1964, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, the Frelimo of all Mozambicans. It is by gathering behind the Frelimo Party that we shall win this struggle. It is under Frelimo's leadership that we will be able to create a united and strong Mozambican family. It is under the Frelimo Party's leadership that every Mozambican will be able to exert his own power. It is under the Frelimo Party's leadership that we can create, build, and develop a real and powerful democracy, so that every Mozambican can contribute with his own efforts and work to enjoy the fruits of his work, to improve his well-being, and to develop himself physically and intellectually.

From the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, let us all advance with determination in the struggle for complete national independence, as we swore on 25 September 1964. Our independence must be total and complete. We will achieve it through unity, vigilance, and work under the Frelimo Party's leadership.

The defense and security forces, workers, peasants, intellectuals, office workers, all social layers, all social organizations, the democratic mass organizations, social and professional organizations, cultural organizations, the religious organizations, all of us must contribute to make our fatherland an example in Africa and the world. We must be an example of determination in our struggle for independence, nonalignment, and self-sufficiency.

Long live the People's Republic of Mozambique! [Crowd responds: Long live!]

Long live the People's Republic of Mozambique's defense and security forces! [Crowd responds: Long live!]

Independence or death! [Crowd responds: We shall win!]

The struggle continues.

Namibia

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Meeting 24 Sep

*MB2509102289 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma expressed his concern over the increase in violence and intimidation, which could jeopardize implementation of the settlement plan.

Nujoma, who addressed a public meeting for the first time since his return to the country after an absence of nearly 30 years, says the general security situation in the country is not conducive to holding free and fair elections, referring to the presence of police counterinsurgency unit members in the north, the assassination of Anton Lubowski, and attacks on SWAPO regional offices in Windhoek.

Nujoma says permitting thousands of South Africans to register for the election is not in accordance with international norms and, therefore, is unacceptable to his party. He says the participation of these people in the election could influence election results. Nujoma called on newly elected South African President F.W. de Klerk to prevent South Africans from voting in South-West Africa/Namibia.

Nujoma also objected to the provisions of Proclamation AG23, which stipulates that political parties have to give advance notice of their intention to hold meetings or public gatherings. He says the proclamation inhibits the freedom of political parties to conduct their election campaigns.

On the policy of a future SWAPO government, Mr Nujoma emphasized that his organization will not enforce a one-party system on the inhabitants of the country. He says common knowledge is necessary to develop the country. He appealed particularly to white inhabitants to exercise their democratic right to participate in the independence process.

Nujoma says a future government by his party will also strive to create conditions that will make it possible for national as well as international investors to invest in the country. As for socioeconomic development, he says more funds will be made available for services like health, housing, and education.

On agriculture, Nujoma said his party strives to create as many job opportunities as possible. He says subsidies will be made available to cultivate maize and rice in the north but that production will not be linked to the South African market, as is currently the case.

Seychelles

Indian President Arrives From FRG 23 Sep

*BK2309125989 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[Text] The president, Mr R. Venkataraman, arrived in Mahe this morning on a 3-day state visit to the Indian Ocean island of Seychelles. He was received at the airport by the Seychelles president, Mr Rene, his cabinet colleagues, and the Indian high commissioner, Mrs (Chokila Iyer). A large number of people were present at the airport to welcome the president. All India Radio correspondent, S. Roberts, says during the first round of talks between the presidents of the two countries held soon after the arrival of Mr Venkataraman at Mahe, India and Seychelles expressed their determination to strengthen bilateral relations substantially. Later, the president, Mr R. Venkataraman, laid a wreath at a national monument in honor of the martyrs.

Before leaving the Federal Republic of Germany, the president sent farewell messages to West German president and the chancellor, thanking them for the hospitality. The president also sent his greetings to the heads of states of Austria,

Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Somalia while flying over these countries.

Confers With Counterpart

*BK2309164289 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[Text] India and Seychelles have called for free and fair elections in Namibia and stringent measures to put an end to apartheid in South Africa. The issue came up during an hour-long talk in Seychelles today between President Venkataraman and President Albert France Rene. President Rene gave his assessment about the developments in South Africa and both the leaders expressed the hope that the elections in Namibia will not be a farce.

The two leaders also discussed various bilateral and international matters. The All India Radio special correspondent, Sebastian Roberts, says that the two leaders expressed their commitment to further strengthen bilateral relations. They hoped that cooperation between the two countries could be extended to oceanography and to the development of an airport in Seychelles with India's expertise.

Both leaders shared the view that Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace free from superpower rivalries.

Mr Venkataraman gave his assessment about the developments in Southeast Asia and Mr Rene appreciated India's efforts to improve her relations with all neighbors. The president commended Seychelles efforts to protect the environment and referred to the prime minister's proposal at the recent NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit for a planet protection fund.

Tonight, President Rene is hosting a banquet in honor of Mr Venkataraman. Earlier, Mr Venkataraman was received on his arrival in Seychelles this morning by Mr Rene and his Cabinet colleagues. A large number of people were present at the airport to welcome the president.

Zambia

Kaunda Writes RSA President on 'Tolerance'

*MB2609100089 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda says he wrote the South African state president and praised him for political tolerance.

President Kaunda told a Lusaka meeting of the ruling UNIP [United National Independence Party] that he told De Klerk that without political tolerance, no viable political change is possible in South Africa.

He urged De Klerk to create the conditions in which a negotiated settlement of the country's problems could be reached.

Referring to the recent marches in South Africa, Dr Kaunda said any long journey starts with the first step.

Burkina Faso

Comparison of New Government Composition

AB2209150789

Dakar PANA in French at 1010 GMT on 21 September carries a BURKINA NEWS AGENCY report on the new Burkina Faso government. The PANA report has been compared with the 21 September Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT version published in the 22 September Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, pages 22-23, permitting the following clarifications and additions:

The listing following the heading, "Composition of the revolutionary government," should read:

Chairman of the Popular Front, Head of State, Head of Govern- ment, and Minister of Popular Defense and Security	Captain Blaise Compaore
Minister of External Relations	Prosper Vokoumo
Minister of Transport and Com- munications	Roch Marc Christian Kabore
Minister of Water	Sabne Koanda
Secretary of State for Finance in Charge of Budget	Tiraogo Celestin Tiendrebeogo
Secretary of State for Culture	Alimata Salembere
Secretary of State for Social Welfare	Elie Sarre
Secretary of State for Livestock	Amadou Maurice Guiao
Secretary of State for Mines	Aboubacar Yahya Diallo

(correcting foreign minister's name, clearing names, and adding secretary of state for mines)

Situation After Aborted Coup Plot Assessed

AB2209200589 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1300 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] At an extraordinary session yesterday, some important decisions were made by the Coordination Committee of the Popular Front: changes in the membership of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front and a reshuffle of the revolutionary government. Regarding the national situation, the ruling body of the democratic and popular revolution was forced to assume its responsibilities as early as possible. This differs from the theory that Captain Blaise Compaore is henceforth alone at the helm with the number two man in Burkina Faso [words indistinct].

Coming from the 30 provinces of Burkina Faso through the popular structures and all the popular organizations that the Popular Front comprises, the 255 members of the Coordination Committee unanimously decided to make changes which became imperative in view of the situation in the country following the coup plot. The next

ordinary session of the Coordination Committee had been scheduled for next November to prepare the congress for the Popular Front in January 1990, but respect for the rules of democracy justify yesterday's extraordinary session. Power belongs to the people, who must effectively and fully exercise it. There is no longer any place for the arbitrariness, sectarianism, regionalism, nepotism, and other means of influence still dear to some people. These people will learn the lesson at their own expense—as some have already learned—if they persist in using such means of influence. In the same way, those who cooperate with imperialists to thwart the construction of a new society in Burkina Faso will find strong opposition from organized people around the Popular Front.

Without complacent self-satisfaction, the militants of the democratic and popular revolution must remain vigilant. The exercise of popular power demands sacrifice, dedication to work, and vigilance at all times. The address on political orientation, the statutes of the Popular Front, the revolutionary committees, and action programs are all guidelines for our actions. The principles of criticism and self-criticism must more than ever be adhered to by everyone. The numerous gains made since the inception of the rectification process in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields must not hide what remains to be done. With courage and selflessness, the deserving and proud people of Burkina Faso will certainly take up all the challenges on the just but difficult way to its development.

Compaore Makes 1st Appearance

AB2209170789 Dakar PANA in French 1650 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Ouagadougou, 22 Sep (AIB/PANA)—An extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Front (the highest organ in Burkina Faso) opened yesterday in Ouagadougou under the chairmanship of the Burkinabe head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the front.

On the agenda of this meeting, which comes in the aftermath of the aborted coup against Capt Blaise Compaore, are the examination of the national situation and various issues.

Capt Compaore, making his first public appearance following the aborted coup against him, was warmly cheered by the 234 members present at the opening of the meeting which, it was pointed out, is being held behind closed doors.

Committees Condemn Plot

AB2409124089 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 0700 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] The national political situation remains marked by the events of 18 September. Following that plot hatched against the Popular Front and the rectification movement that began on 15 October 1987, sincere

militants continue to be indignant. The revolutionary committees of the Central Ministerial Services and those of the popular mass organs of Houet Province have, through statements read yesterday in our various news broadcasts, condemned the act of 18 September, an act that every worthwhile revolutionary owes it as a duty to condemn. The events of 18 September compel us to close our ranks and mobilize ourselves further around the Popular Front for the defense of the noble ideals contained in its program of action.

French, Ghanaian Role Implied

*AB2409165489 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT
24 Sep 89*

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sept 24 (AFP)—Burkina Faso's official news agency (AIB) implied Sunday that France and Ghana played roles in last week's attempted coup against President Blaise Compaore as he returned from a two-week trip to Asia.

The coup bid overnight Monday ended with the summary execution of Major Jean-Baptiste Boukari Lingani, defense minister and commander of the Armed Forces, and Captain Henri Zongo, minister for economic promotion, the second and third-ranking officials in the military government.

"There have been countless renegades near and far who have, with the support of imperialists, turned against us," the agency said in an editorial.

"We will think long and hard about Capt. Zongo" who "abandoned the presidential delegation" during his five days in Paris while Capt Compaore was in China because he "pretended to have many commitments to attend to at his ministry."

"We have also looked into reports linking Lingani and Zongo with the 'ex-Lion of Bulkiembe,' Boukari Kabore, who sought refuge in the nearby bush, where he continues to nurture dreams of a political comeback," the editorialist added.

Boukari Kabore, a former airborne infantry battalion commander, fled to Ghana after rebelling against Capt Compaore over the overthrow of former Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara, who was shot dead in an October 1987 coup.

"The trumpets that we have heard and continue to hear remind us that the conspirators were supported by outside influences."

"It should be recalled that President Compaore's useful trip to China was something of an affront to those who thought Burkina Faso would be subservient to the master." "How else would one explain why some news media highlighted the fact that Capt Blaise Compaore was the first head of state to go to China after what they referred to as the spring crackdown there. What they

forget is that when this trip was being planned, we in Burkina Faso, did not know that there would be a Chinese spring."

"Those who blame us for going to China were aware of the Chinese spring, particularly since they were setting aside billions and billions of francs to prepare this spring. It was, therefore, not by chance that it was precisely at this time that the imperialists and their henchmen decided to move against the Burkinabe revolution and its loyal servants," AIB asserts.

Ghana

Rawlings Assumes Armed Forces Command

*AB2209204289 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] chairman and commander in chief, Flight Lieutenant John Rawlings, has assumed direct command of the Armed Forces with immediate effect. Following the approval of the National Planning and Development Law by the PNDC, the GOC [General Officer Commanding the Ghana Armed Forces] Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, has been redeployed and charged with the responsibility of establishing the National Planning and Development Commission. An official statement issued this evening says Lt Quainoo retains his membership in the PNDC.

Guinea-Bissau

PLO's 'Arafat Ends Visit, Departs

*AB2509164089 Dakar PANA in French 0924 GMT
25 Sep 89*

[Text] Bissau, 25 Sep (ANG/PANA)—The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, yesterday ended his 2-day official visit at the invitation of his Guinea-Bissau counterpart, Joao Bernardo Vieira. Before his departure, Yasir 'Arafat stated that the outcome of his three-nation tour of Senegal, Mauritania, and Guinea-Bissau was positive because of the willingness of the leaders of these countries to solve the conflicts between Nouakchott and Dakar and between Dakar and Bissau. "I am not a mediator, but a brother who is trying to help his brothers to resolve problems between them," he stated shortly before departure.

Concerning the Palestinian issue, Mr 'Arafat reaffirmed the willingness of the Palestinians to seek a peaceful solution through an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the parties including the PLO. According to the Palestinian head of state, the uprising in the occupied territories is a result of the awareness of his people, who will continue their struggle as long as the PLO flag does not fly in Jerusalem, "the capital of Palestine." For his part, the Guinea-Bissau president, Joao Bernardo Vieira, reaffirmed his

country's solidarity with Palestine and renewed his support for the Palestinian people for the defense of their inalienable cause.

Yasir 'Arafat, who signed a final protocol communique of intent for the joint management of tourist potentialities in Guinea-Bissau, yesterday presided over, in the company of Iafai Camara, first vice president of the Council of State, the ceremony for the upgrading of PLO diplomatic representation in Bissau to embassy status.

During his stay in Bissau, Mr 'Arafat held two private meetings with President Vieira and laid a wreath at the Amilcar Cabral Mausoleum. He also visited the "Sambi" project, jointly financed by Palestine and Guinea-Bissau.

Yasir 'Arafat left Bissau yesterday afternoon for Mali, the next leg of a trip that had earlier taken him to Mauritania and Senegal.

Mali

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives, Meets With Traore

EA2409211889 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] Mr Yasir 'Arafat, head of state of Palestine, and leader of the PLO, arrived in Bamako early this afternoon. He was welcomed on arrival at Bamako International Airport by General Moussa Traore, Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] secretary general and president of the Republic, members of the UDPM Central Executive Committee, of the government, of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and official organizations, and the Palestinian ambassador, His Excellency Abu Rabah.

The Palestinian head of state, Yasir 'Arafat stated the aim of his visit, namely: To brief his brother and friend, Gen Moussa Traore, on recent developments in the situation in Palestine, and on his good offices mission to mediate between Mauritania and Senegal, as well as between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. Here is President Yasir 'Arafat talking to Moussa Konary:

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic, followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French] I am always happy to come to a brotherly country to listen to the advice of my brother president and this great friend of the Palestinian people, President Moussa Traore. We always come to discuss our problems and listen to his advice. This time, we came to brief him on developments in the Palestinian situation. These involve the escalation of the (?resistance struggle), the increase in tension in the occupied territory, the recent uprising of our people, and the barbaric actions of Israel. I want to inform the president on developments in all these issues and the political measures we intend to take, that is, the dialogue between Palestine and the United States, and the various other measures being taken by President Mubarak to facilitate the holding of an international conference or

the preparatory dialogue for this conference. It is on all these details that I would like to inform the president of the Republic.

In addition to this, we will brief him on the good offices mission we have undertaken to mediate between Mauritania and Senegal, and also Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. I briefed the president about this mission, but earlier we had informed President Mubarak that this problem lies within the competence of President Moussa Traore, because he is most experienced head of state on this matter. With his wisdom and courage, and with the help of God, we will be able to find a solution to this problem.

We are always [words indistinct] and will continue to visit this friendly country to exchange views with this freedom fighter, Gen Moussa Traore. We will exchange views with him on (?justice in the world) and also on all problems facing us, the Palestinian freedom fighters.

Once again, I am very happy and proud to be in this friendly country and to be with its courageous and great leader, the president and freedom fighter, Moussa Traore. [end recording]

Later in the afternoon, Gen Moussa Traore, UDPM secretary general and president of the Republic, and the Palestinian head of state, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, held private talks at the head of state's office. These talks will be followed this evening by a dinner offered by the head of state at his residence in honor of President Yasir 'Arafat.

Departs After Visit

AB2509164289 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, Palestinian head of state and PLO leader, left Bamako this morning. He came here to brief the head of state, General Moussa Traore, on recent developments in the situation in Palestine and on his mission to mediate in the dispute between Mauritania and Senegal, on the one hand, and between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau on the other. Late yesterday afternoon, President Moussa Traore and President Yasir 'Arafat held a private meeting, followed later in the evening by a dinner party hosted by the head of state at his residence in honor of President Yasir 'Arafat.

Speaking to the press, the PLO leader said that he informed Egyptian Head of State Husni Mubarak, current OAU chairman, that Malian President Gen Moussa Traore is, as he put it, the best person to solve the Senegal-Mauritania dispute.

PRC Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Bamako

AB2109174289 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Excerpt] A parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived in our country this morning at

the invitation of Mali's National Assembly. The delegation held talks with members of the National Executive Bureau and the speaker of the National Assembly. [passage omitted]

Niger

UTA Second Black Box, 100 Bodies Found

*AB2209122089 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] The operation mounted to recover the bodies of the victims of the UTA airlines and the debris of the aircraft is going on at Tenere. As of now, 100 out of 171 bodies have been found. Shortly after 0800 this morning, the second black box of the aircraft was also found. [passage omitted]

Repatriation of Bodies Begins

*AB2309200889 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 23 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] Operations for the repatriation of the bodies of the passengers of the UTA [Union de Transports Aeriens] DC-10 plane which crashed on 19 September in the Tenere Region, began today. The French Army this morning dropped 200 special bags on the spot where the accident took place in order to enable first aid teams to wrap the bodies that have already been recovered and to begin their repatriation to France. Several bodies were this afternoon sent to Agadez. They will then be flown to Paris via Niamey. Our reporter Abdou Fatai reports from Agadez:

[Begin recording] Since this afternoon, more than 30 bodies have been sent to Agadez aboard helicopters of the French Armed Forces. Other bodies are expected to arrive within a few hours. One factor in the decision by the Niger and French officials to send the bodies of the passengers of the DC-10 to the Agadez airport is the fact that it is easy for the military planes, which were deployed 5 days ago, to refuel in that town. [passage omitted] Several bodies have been identified, among them those of the crew members, as well as the body of an American national. According to Colonel Doctor [name indistinct], who is conducting the autopsy operations, 70 of the 171 bodies could be identified. The other bodies are burned or completely [words indistinct] [passage omitted].

Let us also stress that several members of the commission investigating this tragedy were in Agadez today before going on to the area of the accident. Among them were Squadron Leader (Alhasan Man) and the director of civil aviation. [end recording]

BBC Reporter Tours Site

*AB2509122789 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Neil Cary]

[Text] The aftermath of the terrible plane crash last week in Niger: Well, a DC-10 belonging to the French airline, UTA, came down in the Sahara Desert. It had just left the Chadian capital, Ndjamen, bound for Paris, and had originally come from Brazzaville. All 171 passengers and crew perished in the accident which looks likely to have been caused by a bomb. Well, Gerald Bourke who reports for us from Abidjan has just returned from a trip to Niger where he has been speaking to officials and where he flew over the scene of the crash.

[Begin recording] [Bourke] I took a flight from Agadez, which is about 400 kilometers west of the crash sight, and our plane was flying at about an altitude of 100, 150 feet above the ground. The debris I saw was very, very widely scattered. I saw bits of the fuselage, pieces of the wing, the tail section of the plane. Incidentally enough, the tail engine still appeared to be attached to a piece of the fuselage, suggesting to the experts that engine trouble was a very unlikely cause of the accident. Of course I saw several bodies as well, some of them have been out in the open for quite some time so they were quite blackened.

[Cary] But in general, was the impression that you got that the fuselage had been blown apart?

[Bourke] It looked very like it. The fragments of the fuselage were quite small. Some of them were very badly charred. Certainly the distinct impression I got was indeed that the plane had been blown apart.

[Cary] And is the landscape around very bare?

[Bourke] It is extremely bare. In the middle of the Tenere Desert, there are a few rocky outcrops, but for the most part it is a vast expanse of white sand.

[Cary] Well, Gerald, you have been speaking to some officials from the airline, UTA. What have they been saying about the security situation? Did they feel that the security measures were strict enough at Ndjamen and Brazzaville for that matter?

[Bourke] Well, 4 years, even 5 years ago, in March 1984, there was an attempt to blow up a UTA airliner at Ndjamen Airport. It was exactly the same route: it was Brazzaville to Paris via Ndjamen. The plane was blown up on the tarmac at Ndjamen. Twenty-five people were injured, and after that, UTA took special additional security precautions. They hired a special French private security agency whose staff travelled on its African routes. They frisked passengers at the bottom of the steps of the plane. Anybody who [words indistinct] remotely suspicious had their luggage given an additional going over. But about a year ago, apparently, that additional

security regime was done away with because the airline seemed to feel that the worst had perhaps subsided.

[Cary] But does this latest accident mean that they are going to start thinking about reintroducing these measures?

[Bourke] Yes, the UTA officials I spoke to over the weekend said that the additional security measures that were let lapse a year ago would be reintroduced as of today.

[Cary] Finally, what sort of effect has it had within the region? Is there a feeling that really something must be done down to clamp down?

[Bourke] Yes, I think so. I mean, I will say people in the region are very shocked. The feeling is that there are many targets for would-be terrorists, that there are a lot of installations in West Africa that are easy targets if terrorists wanted to have a go. [end recording]

Minister: Voters Approve New Constitution

AB2509165089 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] All is well that ends well. The minister of interior, Mr Attaher Darkoye, announced this morning on the Voix du Sahel Radio that 99.28 percent of the electorate voted in favor of our new constitution during yesterday's referendum. He further stated that 0.72 percent of them voted against the draft constitution and stressed that the validity of the results of the ballot consultation will be established only by the state court in a few days time. Here is Attaher Darkoye.

[Begin Darkoye recording] We have 3,388 polling stations for 3,477,874 registered voters. Out of the registered number of voters, 3,306,894 have effectively voted, which gives us a rate of participation of 95.08 percent. It stands out from the general counting that 7,453 ballot papers must be considered as invalid or blank votes. We therefore have 3,299,750 valid votes.

Out of the 399,450 [figure as heard] valid votes, 3,275,737 voters answered yes to the question they were asked, that is, 99.28 percent yes votes out of the number of valid votes. In all, 23,715 voters answered no—that is, 0.72 percent of the number of valid votes.

Perhaps, it must be said that instead of the anticipated 3,380 polling stations provided for at the national level, as was recorded before the voting process itself, 8 more polling stations were added. So 201,634 registered voters came to be added up to the scheduled 3,259,880 registered voters. This is easily explained by the fact that the administrative authorities, the subprefects, have the possibility of establishing additional lists 5 days before the start of the elections. At the national level, we can close the list 15 days before the elections, but the administrative authorities, as provided for in the texts, are allowed to establish additional lists, and this explains

the increase in the number of recorded registered voters, as I have observed. [end recording]

* Budget Preparations Reflect Austerity

34190355a Niamey LE SAHEL in French
11 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Interministerial discussions on the budget began yesterday morning. Given the difficult economic environment, the budget now being prepared will be characterized by austerity. The economic environment has been marked primarily by stagnation of the price of uranium, which is the main source of income. The state will, therefore, pursue its austerity policy regarding operating expenditures. Efforts will, nonetheless, be made in the area of investment.

This will take the form of a search for better information on the needs of the administrative departments, particularly in the field. At the same time, the decentralization policy will be continued through allocations of resources to local administrations in order to give them autonomy.

In taxation, there will be some measure of alleviation, already reflected in the 1988 budget. The goal is to achieve greater fairness in taxation while at the same time enabling companies to operate under a tax schedule in line with the economic policy initiated by Niger.

The picture is not all that grim. Indeed, as budget preparations get under way, some hopes are appearing on the horizon in connection with the debt, particularly in view of the recent decisions made by France and the United States to cancel some of the debts owed by the poorest countries. In fact, more than one-third of the budget was devoted to debt repayment. This will translate into increased investment spending.

The budget being prepared is a transition budget. It will mark the adoption of the calendar year as the fiscal year beginning 1 January, to replace the old fiscal year that ran from 1 October to 30 September.

* Information Secretary on Role of Ministry

34190355b Niamey LE SAHEL in French
13,14,15 Jul 89 p 5

[Interview with Sahidou Alou, secretary of state of information and propaganda to the Ministry of Information, by Mahamat Sile; date and place not given.]

[Text] [LE SAHEL] Mr Secretary, what specifically are the attributions of the Secretariat of Information and Propaganda of which you are the head?

[Sahidou Alou] The Secretariat of Information and Propaganda is a section of the National Executive Office within the MNSD [expansion unknown], which is, itself, a branch of the Higher Council of National Orientation [CSON].

In general terms, as stated in the proposed Constitution, the CSON is responsible for drafting, organizing and generally guiding national policy. It is, therefore, the supreme body of both the Movement and the state.

The Executive Office, which (as I said earlier) is an outgrowth of the CSON, studies and monitors the policy defined by the CSON.

However, the Congress is in reality the supreme body of the Movement. But because it meets only twice in the course of the president's term of office, meaning twice every 7 years or once every 3 and 1/2 years, it falls to the CSON to lead and organize the country when the Congress is not in session. And the CSON, as specified in the documents, meets only twice a year on average. Consequently, between meetings of the CSON, the execution of tasks falls to the National Executive Office. Within this framework, the Secretariat of Information and Propaganda is responsible under MNSD by-laws for the movement's publications and information, the dissemination of instructions, slogans, and messages to inspire enthusiasm among activists, reinforce their commitment, and mobilize them to participate responsibly.

In general terms, the secretary of information and propaganda is concerned with drafting general policy with regard to information in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and the technical departments, given the complementary nature of MNSD and administrative institutions.

[LE SAHEL] Mr Secretary, the average person tends to react to the term "propaganda" with distrust. What does "propaganda" mean in MNSD terms?

[Sahidou Alou] "Propaganda" is trite term. For the MNSD, it refers more to political marketing, a term that is increasingly used as the word propaganda is very often taken pejoratively, primarily as a form of "dumping" to gain acceptance for ideas. But in the MNSD, we are seeking the population's voluntary support for the ideas advocated by the movement.

To achieve that, our task is to educate the population, explain the motivations for decisions to them and gain their support in implementing them. This is in keeping with the spirit of the National Charter and the proposed Constitution, once it is approved.

On that basis, you can understand the need for collaboration between the Secretariat of Information and Propaganda and the Ministry of Information. Obviously, the Secretariat of Information and Propaganda must also be endowed with its own means of disseminating directives, slogans, messages, and publicity signs. From that perspective, it could even call on film makers to produce short publicity pieces...and publish layouts without going through the information organs. The national media, however, will play a large role. It is impossible to do political marketing without recourse to the indispensable vehicles of television, radio, and the press.

[LE SAHEL] Mr Secretary, we know very little about your office. Could you give us a brief outline of it?

[Sahidou Alou] At present, the Secretariat of Information and Propaganda, like the other divisions of the BEN [National Executive Office], has not yet been definitively set up.

It is up to the secretariat to draw up a work plan based on its attributions and to seek out the people it will need to assist it in carrying out its mission. It goes without saying that its work requires audio-visual and print media specialists. In cooperation with the other BEN divisions, it will have to bring in specialists in political and grassroots organizing to help achieve its mission.

We are thus in the setting-up phase. In any event, the state will have only the departments it needs and they will be placed at the service of BEN divisions to achieve their task. At the present time, the BEN is in the process of getting organized to be able to fulfill its mission effectively.

[LE SAHEL] The MNSD is in the process of setting up its basic institutions, following its organizational convention. What role will the Secretariat of Information and Propaganda have to play in the current and subsequent phases? In other words, what is our campaign plan?

[Sahidou Alou] The current phase of setting up the MNSD's basic institutions is an extremely important and delicate phase. It is all the more important because the MNSD's effectiveness will depend upon the seriousness with which these institutions will be created. We are, therefore, devoting special effort at the village and neighborhood levels. But it is an immense task because the country is vast. We have more than 9,000 villages in Niger, not including the many neighborhoods that make up the highly populated areas of the country.

For that reason, as of the close of the convention, the local administrative authorities, prefects and subprefects, and the canton leaders with assistance from CSON members in the sections, crisscrossed the country to raise the people's awareness of what is going to be done, the institutions to be established and the persons who will be charged with running them effectively.

In the second phase, the authorities will make another visit to set up offices enabling activists to obtain their membership cards and enroll their names in registers at the village and local levels. Raising awareness is, therefore, very important at this phase. As I said a while ago, the country is vast and it is possible that not every area will be covered by the administrative authorities. We, therefore, need to supplement our work in the field through the media using the amplifying effect of television and radio.

From that perspective, the Secretariat of Information and Propaganda has asked the Ministry of Information

to begin by making the movement's constituent documents better known so that the population will understand the movement's rules and by-laws. For that purpose, we have brought in organizers who speak the local languages so as to reach the majority of the population.

The Ministry of Information has also asked the regional stations to assist by generally reiterating the various awareness campaigns and institution-forming efforts. Next comes the membership phase. Once the institutions are in place, all Nigeriens will be encouraged to join the movement en masse in keeping with the appropriate resolutions passed by our convention.

During this second phase, we should explain to the population in greater depth the movement's program and the benefits of membership in the movement in view of its goals, which are to pool the nation's energies and skills for the well-being of the country, to seek social justice and participatory democracy, which are the very foundations of our movement.

Finally, there will be a referendum in September to adopt the proposed Constitution. A vast campaign to popularize the draft text was conducted by the organs of the CND [expansion unknown], which carried out that task with a great deal of merit.

Prior to 24 September, our task will be simply to reiterate the general outline of the draft.

This phase precedes the legislative and presidential elections campaigns. At that stage, our task will be to persuade people to vote for the MNSD's slates. As for the National Assembly, there will be a universal slate that will be the slate proposed by the MNSD in liaison with its basic institutions. For the presidency, the convention has already decided that General Ali Saibou will be the sole candidate as he is already president of the CSON and the documents are clear on this point.

[Box, p 5]

Setting Up the MNSD's Basic Institutions

News From Boboye

After the MNSD's basic committees had been formed, the subprefect of Boboye, Mr Issoufou Tagaza, proceeded yesterday morning to establish local committees of the MNSD for the cantons of Harikanassou and Koygolo.

News From Agadez

The prefect of the Department of Agadez, Lieutenant Colonel Kimba Killo, arrived yesterday morning in Tchirozerine in his travels to establish the MNSD's basic institutions.

Nigeria

Paper Condemns Executions in Burkina Faso

AB2509074589 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 25 Sep 89

[From the press review]

[Text] The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE condemns the execution of Burkina Faso's defense minister and the economic promotion minister on the allegation that they were involved in a coup attempt. The paper condemns the manner the two men, who were members of the Burkina Popular Front, were hastily court-martialled and executed. The TRIBUNE warns the Burkinabe leader to be cautious of being labelled a dictator.

Foreign Minister Leaves for UN General Assembly

AB2309184089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, left Lagos last night for New York at the head of Nigeria's delegation to the UN General Assembly. He is scheduled to address the assembly next Friday [29 September]. General Nwachukwu is expected back in 2 weeks time.

Senegal

PLO Leader 'Arafat Arrives for Visit

AB2209175189 Dakar PANA in French 1320 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Dakar, 22 Sep (APS-Sen/PANA)—PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Senegal this morning and was welcomed by the Senegalese head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf.

No details were given about the purpose of the PLO leader's visit to Dakar. It is however recalled that Mr 'Arafat visited the Senegalese capital last May in an effort to mediate the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict.

Sierra Leone

Strikes Spread, Ministry Officials Leave Jobs

AB2309091089 Paris AFP in English 0129 GMT
23 Sep 89

[Text] Freetown, Sept 23 (AFP)—A wave of strikes called to protest the non-payment of salaries continued to spread in this West African country, with officials in several ministries, including agriculture and housing, walking off the job, informed sources said Friday.

The strikers have locked out senior staff, demanding that their July and August salaries be paid.

Earlier this week, trade unionists meet [as received] President Joseph Momoh to demand that all contract payments be suspended in favor of the regular payment of salaries and wages.

Mr Momoh told the union representatives group that some 75 million leones (equivalent to about 1.2 million dollars) printed by a British mint firm were due to arrive in Freetown shortly and would be diverted immediately to clearing the wages and salaries backlog.

He promised that all salaries were to be paid by next Tuesday.

Civil servants with bank accounts had their July salaries paid last week, but commercial banks are setting strict limits to the amounts of money that can be withdrawn in local currency.

Meanwhile, seven workers were charged with disorderly behavior Thursday as police intervened in strike actions here, union sources said.

The workers were granted bail with their trade union standing as guarantors.

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